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War of Words Disputes Damage of Sylt Air Raid, Rift in 'Harmony Slate'

The World's Day—At a Glance

March 22, 1940

War Summary: Battle of Words at Sylt

Bombing of Sylt became a battle of words today as Germany took three American correspondents on a special trip to their naval base in an effort to show that it had suffered only minor damage. The British previously had claimed their seven-hour raid had seriously affected the strategic air concentration point. [Details: Page 5.]

At sea London reported the first torpedoing of a German merchantman by a British submarine—the 4,947-ton Hedderheim. Altogether six Danish merchantmen were reported sunk by German submarines in the past two days, total sinkings of the past three days admitted by the British were 11 British and neutral ships. Three Norwegian ships, one Swedish, and one British reported lost yesterday are now stated to have reached port, two of them damaged.

In Finland President Kallio decreed that the treaty with Russia was in effect following the exchange of documents the previous day. He named four commissioners to the joint board to settle the new frontier. Finland, according to reports from Geneva, had appealed to the League for help in rebuilding the country. [Details: Page 4.]

On the Western Front there was little activity during the day. Air reconnaissance continued on both fronts, one British plane, shot down by German fliers, crashing on Netherlands territory.

Rift in California 'Harmony Slate'

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Lieut. Gov. Ellis E. Patterson has withdrawn his name from the "harmony" slate pledged to a third term for President Roosevelt and hinted there might be a second Roosevelt slate in the California primary. He said the "so-called harmony slate," intended to unite the wings led by Gov. Culbert Olson and former Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, "has become a disharmony slate which may bring defeat to the party in the November election."

Building Owners Sees Threat in Wage Suit

NEW YORK (AP)—A Government suit which real estate men said might cost New York loft building owners more than $5,000,000 is on file in Federal Court. The suit was filed by the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor to compel the owner of a 22-story building to pay back wages to 29 service employees.

British Charge Beating in Japanese Area

PEIPING, China (AP)—The British Embassy charged today that three British subjects were attacked March 19 by a Chinese mob at Changteh, Honan Province, in Japanese-controlled territory. The Britons called on Changteh's Chinese Mayor, then joined Japanese officials at a hotel for dinner. The Chinese broke into the hotel after Japanese officials had left to summon Japanese gendarmes who restored order.

U. S. Army Purchases 3,365 Trucks

DETROIT (AP)—Chrysler Corporation announced today an order from the United States Army for 3,365 Dodge trucks. All vehicles will have four-wheel drive with transmissions so designed that the front-wheel drive can be cut out if desired, and able to maintain a top speed of 45 miles an hour.

Netherlands Speeds Air Mail Service to U. S.

AMSTERDAM (AP)—To speed air mail service between the Netherlands and the Americas and avoid Allied censorship, the Royal Dutch Air Lines will inaugurate semiweekly flights between Amsterdam and Lisbon, Portugal, starting April 2, connecting with trans-Atlantic clippers. The service is expected to provide two-day deliveries between the Netherlands and the United States.

Commons Takes Easter Recess to April 2

LONDON (AP)—The House of Commons has started an Easter recess until April 2. When Commons resumes it will meet only three times a week instead of five times as it has for the past month.

Bicycle Registration Up to N. Y. Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill permitting cities, towns, and villages to provide for registration and inspection of bicycles at an annual fee of not more than 25 cents, is awaiting consideration by the Senate following passage in the Assembly. Proponents of the bill said municipalities were finding it necessary to regulate bicycle traffic and held that registration would aid police in recovering stolen bicycles.

In Washington: Mayors Urge Funds for WPA

The United States Conference of Mayors not only asks that the Federal Government increase its Work Projects Administration appropriations for the coming fiscal year, but it wants a deficiency appropriation to take care of relief needs between now and July 1. The President is studying the situation and may pass the relief plea along to Congress. [Details: Page 7.]

Cordell Hull's public rebuke to James Cromwell, United States Ambassador to Canada, for his outspoken pro-Ally speech in Toronto on March 19 has not, apparently, stilled Congressional protest. Some observers feel that in consequence of the unprecedented occurrence Mr. Cromwell will be forced to resign. [Details: Page 4.]

A $1,731,240 order for ammunition, which officials believed was the largest since the World War, was announced today by the War Department. The contract for ammunition for the Army's new 37-millimeter antitank gun went to the York Safe & Lock Company, York, Pa.

Japan's recently-inaugurated trade drive in Latin America is being watched closely by the State Department as to its effects on Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreements program. At the moment, it is reported, the Department is not prepared to advocate a total embargo on trade with Japan. [Details: Page 6.]

New State Compensation Law Enhances Aid to Unemployed

Workers laid off and claiming unemployment insurance will in most instances be paid more under the new unemployment compensation law going into effect April 1 than under the present law, it was reported today at the State Division of Unemployment Compensation.

This is one of the results of the liberalization of the system embodied in the new statute.

From the standpoint of the unemployed wage-earner who has exhausted his benefit credits and still finds himself out of work April 1, the biggest thing in the revision of the law is that he may become eligible again for payments.

Here are some of the other changes made in the unemployment insurance system:

Lowest paid workers will make the largest gain in payments received. The minimum weekly benefit will advance April 1 from $5 to $6. While this is a 20 per cent increase, other factors may bring the additional pay for a number in the bottom wage brackets up to 30 per cent.

The new law is much simpler and easier to administer, promising to save an enormous volume of paper work. The system is shifted from a flexible to a fixed basis.

Duration of payment as well as rate of payment is increased in most instances.

Maximum number of weeks that benefits can be paid under the new law is 20. The maximum varied in the old law, but in certain instances could go about 20 weeks.

Maximum amount a worker can receive in a year is $300. The total ran a little higher under the old law.

While employees in many instances will be better off than be-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Saving Forests Of N. E. Is Seen As Federal Job

Use of mobile field unit is advised by weather chief to help in fight against woods fires.

By New England Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—The development of a mobile field unit by the United States Weather Bureau for use in New England this summer would do much to alleviate the continuing danger of extensive forest fires, F. W. Reichelderfer, chief of the Bureau, advised today.

The field station would be used, the Bureau Chief explained, wherever a heavy forest fire might break out. Its main purpose would be to anticipate changes in prevailing winds so that fire fighters could be shifted in advance and be in position to control the spreading blaze.

Three such field units have been in use on the Pacific Coast with spectacular results, Mr. Reichelderfer declared.

Success in that region recommends the development of such a unit in New England where the danger of heavy forest fires is likely to exist for several years as a result of the fallen timber, scrub and slash lying in the aftermath of the 1938 hurricane, the head of the United States Weather Service asserted.

Service Would Take Money

But to put such a mobile station into operation requires an additional appropriation from Congress, he said. And this is not likely to be forthcoming, he added, unless constituents of New England Senators and Representatives request such special service.

At present, a drive is under way, supported by New England Congressmen, to have a district forecast station of the United States Weather Bureau established at Boston. The Bureau now maintains what is termed a city station in Boston located on the top floor of the Federal Building. But this station is unable, Mr. Reichelderfer said, to provide the specialized service for New England that a district forecast station is equipped to produce.

If Congress would appropriate sufficient additional funds for a New England district weather bureau it would probably be possible, he said, to establish a mobile field unit to be used in forest fire work.

This unit would include a forecaster and an assistant equipped with an automobile and radio. It would be sent to the region of the forest fire from whence the forecaster would be prepared to advise fire fighters of imminent changes in wind and weather in order that the blaze might be more effectively checked.

The importance to fire fighters of knowing in advance the changes of wind during a conflagration is readily apparent.

Declares N. E. in Line

Mr. Reichelderfer declared that at present the Weather Bureau maintains eight district forecast stations in the country and that "the New England area is one that should be taken care of next." He said the Boston area is one of such unusual industrial and commercial importance that more detailed and carefully prepared weather forecasts are necessary.

The appropriation for increasing the New England weather service to regional basis would probably be between $60,000 and $75,000 annually, the cost being mainly for increased personnel, Mr. Reichelderfer estimated. He considers this sum moderate. And in consideration of the annual savings to business and industry by special forecasts such an appropriation is modest indeed, he contends.

Whether or not such an appropriation will be asked for in the deficiency budget of 1941—that is, at this present session of Congress—Mr. Reichelderfer could not say. But from his statements it appeared that the Weather Bureau would ask for such an appropriation by next year, out of the 1942 budget.

If the New England congressional delegation gives the proposal for a district forecast station support, the appropriation will have a good chance of being carried, Mr. Reichelderfer said. But without this support, he went on, New England's opportunity for better weather forecasts will be slim.

On With the Job
"Jobs for the Million"
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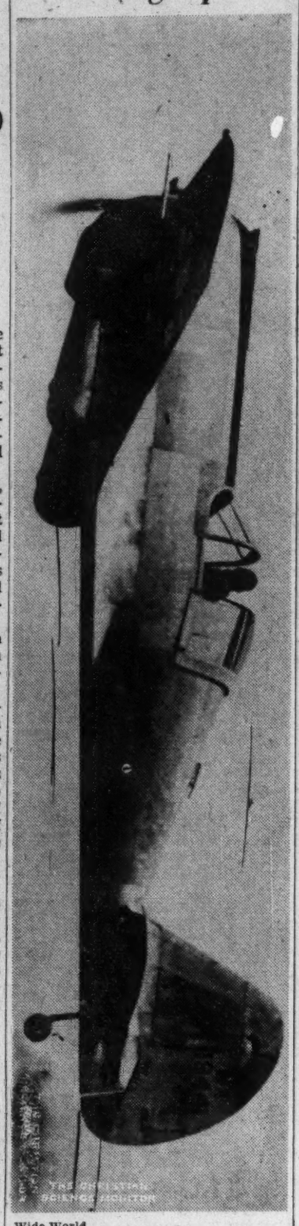
Going Up!



Wide World

Almost a Rocket Ship

Here's a plane that can climb vertically a mile a minute. This picture is placed in the page to show in dramatic fashion what this "rocket" can do. Dubbed an "interceptor-fighter," being built by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation at St. Louis for an undisclosed foreign government, it is designed to get off the ground and attack an opposing air force between the time the alarm is sounded and before the enemy force reaches its objective.

Newest Secret Planes Wanted For the Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—Confidence on the part of the joint Anglo-French Purchasing Mission in this country that the United States Government will not seriously hinder the Allies in their effort to reach aerial parity with Germany is seen here as evidenced by the Mission's request last night that it be permitted to order the latest and most secret military aircraft now under development for this country.

With an investigation into the American policy of releasing planes for export due to begin next week, the Allied request is interpreted as strong evidence that key Government officials have indicated to the Mission that no real opposition to the present sales policy is liable to develop. It is held certain that the Mission would not have made the request were it likely to strengthen those who oppose permitting sale of modern American aircraft, at least, before the Army and Navy have received them in substantial deliveries.

At the same time, the Allied request is expected to clarify the whole issue of just how far this country should go in releasing its latest models for sale and whether or not this Nation's defenses are suffering thereby.

The Mission is understood to have told the Special Interdepartmental Commission to co-ordinate foreign purchases, headed by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, that the latest American planes were absolutely necessary if the Allies were to match Germany in the air.

It is an open secret that the White House and State Department, as well as many influential personages in Army and Navy circles, favor letting the Allies have the latest American planes on the ground that the Allies are actually fighting America's battle and that this country's defense is best served by an Allied victory.

These same circles agree, however, that permission to buy planes should not include access to what President Roosevelt recently termed three or four highly secret devices.

House All Set For Battle On NLRB Future

Wagner Act issue on list of disputed points—Tenth of budget held back by Committee.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—Congressional opponents of the National Labor Relations Board have found a legislative vehicle that will carry their fight straight to the floor of the House. It promises to precipitate an instant clash over a matter in which two House committees have already violently disagreed. It will, furthermore, provide a test of sentiment before the presidential election on the bitterly controversial Wagner Act issue, and more specifically, on about one tenth of next year's proposed NLRB budget and its Economics and Research Division.

As an accompaniment to this legislative development, precipitated by recommendations of drastic cuts on labor board funds by the Appropriations Committee, there is simultaneously published here a report of four NLRB Regional Directors, dated last October, severely criticizing the Board's administrative methods and machinery. This has produced a new controversy as to whether this self-criticism within the Board last fall has produced any tangible reforms, or has been pigeon-holed.

Statement by Madden

Another aspect of the controversy is the degree to which the majority members of the Board, J. Warren Madden, Chairman, and Edwin S. Smith, accepted recommendations instituted by the critical third member, William M. Leiserson, Mr. Roosevelt's latest appointee. Chairman Madden issued a statement on this today.

He charged that the news story dealing with the report "has given a wholly distorted impression of what actually occurred."

"It is not true," he asserted, "that the report was 'shelved by order of the Board majority' as reported."

Describing the October report as "excellent," Mr. Madden said its recommendation to establish a new Regional Director had been put into effect; that its recommendation to create a new office of Chief Administrative Examiner had been followed, and other matters given consideration. He declared that the four Regional Directors had verbally praised the Executive Staff, presided over by Mr. Witt.

The four-man October report was made available here by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Special Committee examining Labor Board activity. Mr. Smith has led the fight to overhaul Board procedure and machinery, to wipe out the present Board and substitute a new body on different lines. By a 3-to-2 majority, the Smith recommendations were sent to the regular House Labor Committee under Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey. The Norton Committee has just voted to reject several of the Smith recommendations, notably one to wipe out the Labor Board's Economics and Research Division. But while the Norton Committee was rejecting the proposal, the House Appropriations Committee yesterday attacked the research division from the other flank. In its report yesterday it charged it should be eliminated on the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Reynaud's Majority Thin In First Chamber Test; Cabinet Fate in Doubt

By a Staff Artist

Camille Chautemps (1) Vice-Premier
Paul Reynaud (3) Premier, Foreign Minister
Laurent Eynac (5) Air
César Campinchi (2) Navy
Edouard Daladier (4) National Defense
Raoul Dautry (6) Armament

Premier-Designate sets goal of 'fight and win' in appeal for support of united France.

PARIS, March 22 (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud won a one-vote majority of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies today and immediately announced a Cabinet meeting to determine whether he would drop the reins of government he has held a little more than 24 hours.

The official vote was 268 for and 156 against his Cabinet with 111 abstentions. The Chamber now has a membership of 551, making 16 members absent.

There were reports that M. Reynaud's seven Radical-Socialist Ministers, including Minister of Defense Edouard Daladier whom M. Reynaud succeeded as Premier, would resign from the Government, leading to its collective resignation.

The Chamber closed its session and set its next meeting for April 2. However, should the Government resign, the Chamber could be called back into session at once.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 22—Facing the Chamber of Deputies almost immediately after his swift completion of a new government for France, Premier Paul Reynaud today committed his regime to a single task: "To fight and win."

The Premier, who succeeded Edouard Daladier, now seeks the confidence of the Chamber in order to carry on. As the detailed debate began, attention was directed to the interesting compromise of the new government. It has been forced to hold the balance between the respecting parliamentary methods and satisfying the demands for authoritarian swiftness in carrying on the war with Germany.

It is to do this that M. Reynaud has not only established the Inner War Cabinet, which was announced yesterday, but he has also established an interministerial economic commission, including Ministers with economic functions.

A Swing to the Left

This is supposed to contribute to a quick settlement of departmental disputes arising from such questions, for instance, as the simultaneous demand of war industry and agriculture for a maximum number of laborers.

The Cabinet is politically constructed along classical French parliamentary lines, and, like most Cabinets of the Third Republic, might be described as "little Left of Center."

This swing toward the Left is emphasized by the inclusion of three Socialist Ministers, one of whom, Georges Monnet, the Minister of Blockade, will sit with the important new Inner War Cabinet. Three Socialist Assistant State Secretaries also have been named.

This broadening basis of the Cabinet, by including representatives of the largest single party in the Chamber, was purchased at the expense of some murmuring in Conservative circles and the refusal of the Extreme Conservative Chamber group, headed by Louis Marin, to participate in the Cabinet. Some uncompromising French Conservatives cannot forget the bitter memory of the Popular Front and regard any Socialist, however moderate, as a dangerous Red.

Posts Increased to 23

In total, M. Reynaud has increased by three the number of places in the Cabinet as contrasted with the 20 which comprised the Daladier Ministry.

M. Reynaud today told to his critics that he had constituted a large government because he did not wish to concentrate power in a few hands.

Fourteen members of the new Cabinet were members of the Daladier Ministry. And M. Reynaud today disclosed that he had obtained the agreement of the former Premier to accept the War Ministry in the new government, before accepting the commission to constitute a new Cabinet.

Two former Ministers whom M. Reynaud left out of office are Georges Bonnet, Minister of Justice, and Guy La Chambre, Minister of Air. M. Bonnet, who signed the Franco-German nonaggression declaration of December, 1938, has been a frequent object of criticism in those circles which like to revive the controversy over the Munich agreement. The replacement of M. La Chambre probably indicates a stepping up of airplane production, one of the most important in the present technical war problems.

While it is always difficult to sift the wheat from chaff among the conflicting reports and rumors coming over the wartime frontiers there seems reason to believe that some form of German-Soviet

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Wang Government Organized But He Holds Chief Offices

NANKING, China, March 22 (AP)—Announcement of the personnel of Wang Ching-wei's new Japanese-supported Government for Central China discloses that it will be mostly a one-man administration.

A conference to prepare for inauguration March 30 closed today by appointing the former Chinese Premier to three key posts—President of "the National Government," President of the Executive Yuan (Council), and Minister of the Navy—the latter consisting of two Yangtze gunboats.

Chu Min-i, Wang's brother-in-law, will hold the two next most important posts, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Personal followers of Wang obtained about half of the remaining 23 jobs.

The other half was divided among the members of the Japanese-sponsored regimes at Nanking and Peiping, which will be consolidated under the new Government.

Wang Keh-min, chairman of the Provisional Peiping Administration, was conspicuously absent from the list of new Government leaders, but Wang I-tang, his chief assistant, was named President of the Control Yuan.

A majority of the Cabinet members have such obscure political careers that their names are not mentioned in the Chinese "Who's Who." Others given jobs had retired as long as 20 years ago.

One exception was Chen Kung-po, formerly Minister of Industry in the Free China Government. He was appointed President of the Legislative Yuan.

The Nanking and Peiping governments will be dissolved formally March 24.

It was disclosed here today that Chinese guerrillas broke through strong Japanese guard lines along the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad March 18 in an unsuccessful attempt to wreck a train carrying delegates to the Nanking political conference.

The guerrillas succeeded only in derailing a freight train.

CHUNGKING, China, March 22 (AP)—Chinese quarters emphasized today that any treaties signed by the prospective Japanese-controlled Wang Ching-wei Government for occupied territory in China would be considered void by the Chiang Kai-shek Government, which regards Wang and his colleagues as traitors.

Future of U. S.-Japanese relations: Page 6.

Scots Take No Chances Now; Shakespeares Get a Break

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—One of the most famous libraries in the world once sold a job lot of "worthless books" for £24. It contained a first folio of Shakespeare. When they bought it back—generations later—it cost them £3,000.

That is one of the memories behind the task, which has just begun, of providing the Scottish National Library with space to hold upwards of 100,000 additional books.

Ten thousand feet of shelves are being put in the three lowest stockrooms of the Library, and they are expected to be ready for use by summer.

This Library was formerly the Advocates' Library, and it acquired its present rank and title through the munificence of an American, the late E. S. Harkness. Its intake of volumes is several thousands a year, for it shares with the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the Cambridge University Library, and the National Library of Wales the distinction of receiving a free copy of every book published in the United Kingdom.

In recent years most great libraries have found the problem of providing space for the vast number of books they acquire a very difficult one. Most of these books are quite worthless, but the libraries hesitate to ease their task by discarding those that are useless.

For they recall the experience of the Bodleian, finding space inadequate, sold or a job lot books containing the Shakespeare folio under the impression that plays were ephemeral literature of no value.

Nowadays, the Libraries meet their problems differently. The Cambridge University Library a few years ago built an entirely new edifice at a cost of £750,000. The Bodleian is retaining its famous mediaeval buildings, but a vast extension costing £1,000,000 has just been completed to the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott. It is not yet known, however, what use is to be made of this building during the war.

The work now being done in the National Library of Scotland is only a stop-gap until the end of the war. Some months ago plans for an extension designed by Mr. Reginald Sairlie were approved by the Royal Fine Arts Commission for Scotland, which considered them "scholarly and dignified." This extension is to cost £200,000, half of which is being given by Sir Alexander Grant. They provide for future enlargement, and afford room, not only for books, but for the administrative offices of a modern library. It is expected that they will meet the needs of the Library for 50 years, and work is to begin as soon as the war is over.

Hoover Asks Surplus Goods For Finland; Thanks Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—Appreciation of the help given Finland by the American press, which had collected $500,000 for Finnish relief up to March 15, was voiced today by Herbert Hoover, national chairman of the campaign to aid the Finns, with headquarters at 420 Lexington Avenue. Mr. Hoover at the same time favored the use of American surplus goods in a new appeal for Finnish support.

Additional contributions amounting to thousands of dollars had been forwarded to local units of the Finnish Relief Fund by newspapers, Mr. Hoover said.

"A great service has been rendered," he declared. "From the outset of our campaign, the Finnish Relief Fund has been vigorously supported by the American press from one end of the country to the other.

"The people of Finland are now confronted with the almost insuperable task of rebuilding their destroyed homes and reconstructing their shattered lives. The fund will continue to meet the civilian emergencies for which it was created."

Surplus of Goods at Hand

Mr. Hoover dealt with the proposal to ship surplus products to Finland in a letter to national, state, and local trade-union groups of the nation.

"Surely the American people are rich enough and generous enough to add an infinitesimal fraction to the billions of dollars spent annually for relief at home and devote it to the help of the suffering elsewhere," he said.

"These people abroad must be given a chance, too. I believe that we Americans, as a Christian nation and as free people, will not stand by with a surplus of goods and see other people in the world die for the want of them."

Totals directly credited to papers reporting by States up to last Friday, March 15, follow:

Alamaba, $3,972; Arizona, $520; Arkansas, $25; California, $103,640; Colorado, $3,794; Connecticut, $50,675; District of Columbia, $3,247; Florida, $1,082; Georgia, $234; Idaho, $1,879; Illinois, $7,063; Indiana, $4,044; Iowa, $1,919; Kansas, $3,976; Kentucky, $362; Maine, $16,543; Maryland, $1,736; Massachusetts, $23,533; Michigan, $5,697; Minnesota, $11,288; Mississippi, $239 Missouri, $7,299; Montana, $4,471; Nebraska, $3,240; Nevada, $6,985; New Hampshire, $732; New Jersey, $7,415; New Mexico, $350; New York, $60,185; North Carolina, $5,880; North Dakota, $11,067; Ohio, $31,098 Oklahoma, $4,610; Oregon, $679; Pennsylvania, $53,744; Rhode Island, 16,844; South Carolina, $1,873 South Dakota, $985; Tennessee, $1,493; Texas, $34,599; Utah, $20,404 Vermont, $1,261; Virginia, $765 Washington, $17,916 West Virginia, $146; Wisconsin, $25,492 Wyoming, $6,120; Alaska, $455.

Supplies for Poland

The first American shipment of supplies to alleviate suffering in German-occupied Poland is en route by way of Scandinavia and the Baltic, a report from the Commission for Polish Relief said today. Four appointees will leave here for Poland in two weeks to administer relief there, it was added.

Spokesmen for the Commission said their activities complement those of the American Red Cross, which provides temporary emergency relief limited to medical aid and clothing. While the Red Cross is seeking Government appropriations of $10,000,000 for relief in Poland, the Commission's fund-raising agency, the Paderewski Fund for Relief in Poland, is conducting a drive to carry out a long-range program of aid to refugees in border countries, as well as the destitute in Poland proper.

Gov. A. Harry Moore of New Jersey has appointed John Colt of Princeton, formerly State Relief Director, as Chairman of the New Jersey Polish Relief Committee, it was announced at National Headquarters, 37 East Thirty-Sixth Street, today.

Utah Sugar Interests Seek U. S. Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Four resolutions advocating Federal protection of the domestic sugar industry were adopted here at the annual meeting of the Weber County Sugar Beet Co-operative Association, composed of growers in the center of Utah's sugar beet production section.

The resolutions, which followed closely resolutions adopted by the Utah State Sugar Beet Co-operative Association, asked: (1) That there be no reduction in the tariff on Cuban or other sugar imports; (2 that quotas be reinvoked and that they provide for a moderate and economic expansion of the industry on the continent; (3) that adequate benefit payments be reestablished and maintained, and (4) that it be made mandatory that the law be administered to maintain the industry as a whole upon a properly remunerative level.

Newfoundland Calls Travelers to the North

S. T. Brooks

Island of Rugged Scenery and Rich History Wins Tourist Attention

(1) A stroll in a village at one of the stops of the Newfoundland Passenger Fleet. The mailman with his bag of mail is in the foreground. (2) Grates Cove, one of the most ancient of the fishing villages. Note the mast and boom of the primitive hoist with which the fish are brought from the boats far below to the fish rooms above. (3) This ancient British cannon in the village of Trepassey on the Avalon Peninsula is nearly buried in the sod. (4) A fishing village, "The Battery," is in the limits of the modern city of St. John's.

Seaways and Highways Add to Newfoundland's Resources

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seaways and highways, both are to be found in and around the Island of Newfoundland. No, this is not a part of Canada, as so many think. Newfoundland is an island lying in the wide gulf of the St. Lawrence River, extending north along the shore of the mystic Labrador, and on its eastern side laved by the Atlantic Ocean. It is truly the new-found-land of sport and travel.

Today one enters through the western portals of this Crown Colony; sailing from North Sydney on the sleek icebreaker, S. S. Caribou, to the ancient port of forgotten races of fishermen, Port au Basques. The name, lost in the dim history of America's earliest voyages, alludes to the whaling industry and fisheries that were carried on by the hardy men from the south of France and the north of Spain. Myth tells us that this was before the time of Columbus and Cabot and followed the earlier explorations of the Vikings from Greenland.

From the wharf of the Caribou it is but a step to the comfortable sleeping cars of the Newfoundland Railways where one may rest and observe the scenery that unrolls along its 400 meandering miles. The fisherman, however, looks with expectation to the camps along the Codroy behind the Cape Anguille Mountains, or to the many streams draining the heights of the Long Range. Here, the mightiest salmon dwell in the deep pools and the railway stops the overland express at many of these camps with their cozy log cabins.

Sea of Logs and Billets

Along the route of the overland railroads are two great paper mills that supply pulp and paper for the newspapers of America and Great Britain. Corner Brook is one of these booming towns and the near-by Humber River is a sea of logs and billets as the timber from the interior rides down to the booms of the mill. Grand Falls is another large town situated in the heart of the Red Indian country on the Exploits River. The paper from this mill feeds the presses of the London Daily Mail. Farther along, on the shores of Gander Lake, is one of the world's largest airports.

Cobb's Camp is the name of the place, and here the land planes from Europe and America pause before winging their way to either continent. Today Newfoundland is only 8½ hours away by air from New York. Nearby is a seaplane base and in Exploits Bay, at Botwood, is another port for the reception of the giant planes that have flown this route for the past few years.

Nearly at the end of the railway journey, the land narrows to a mere strip and then widens again to form that historic peninsula, the Avalon. At the end of the line is the capital city of St. John's, and clustered around the shores of the Avalon Peninsula are the myriad fishing villages, sites of the first settlements in all of the western continent.

St. John's Rich in History

St. John's itself is ancient and saw the invasions of French, Dutch, and Canadian troops. St. John's witnessed the formation of the first colony of Lord Baltimore (George Calvert) in the New World at Ferryland. A wide gravel road traverses this historic shore south of St. John's and leads the traveler through villages with names such as Bay Bulls, Mobile, Ferryland, Fermeuse, and finally Trepassey. Northward, paved and gravel roads find Logy Bay, Torbay, Pouch Cove, and other villages clinging to the cliffy shores, or traverse fir forests from the sea to the waters of Conception Bay. Here on an island a few miles offshore is the largest iron mine in the British Empire, its richly laden tunnels running for miles out under the sea.

The road runs on to Brigus, the home of the explorer, Capt. Bob Bartlett, and thence along the precipitous shores to fishing villages and islands known by the Spanish in their heyday. Hearts Content, the landing place of the first successful trans-Atlantic cable, is a quaint, rambling village on the shores of Trinity Bay (the road runs from Conception Bay to Trinity). If one wishes the road will take him south across the lake-filled interior to other great bays, Placentia and St. Mary's. The former was the seat of the French Government when that nation held sway over all of eastern North America. Placentia, the village, was then the capital city of all America. Today it still has family names and places that tell of this early period; and all of the region abounds in ruins of forts. Some were built by the French at Placentia, and others built by the English are found at St. Mary's, Trepassey, Ferryland, and at the present metropolis of the island, St. John's.

The wealth of Newfoundland, in sport, industry, in its scenic and historical interest, cannot be told in a few lines. It is an ancient land that is new to the traveler, new to the sportsman, and, strangely enough, new to the historian and student of nature.

Economy Advocates Retreat As Senate Pads Farm Budget

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—With economy advocates in full retreat, the Senate Thursday advanced the $1,000,000,000 farm bill almost to the point of passage, but then became snarled in a dispute over sugar payments and recessed until today.

The chamber approved, one after another, increases its Appropriations Committee had made in the House bill. To the unusual accompaniment of a unanimous roll call vote, it indorsed $85,000,000 for the removal of farm surpluses through distribution to the needy and through export subsidies.

It also voted to direct the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make $40,000,000 of loans to the Rural Electrification Administration, and approved a provision for $50,000,000 in loans to help farm tenants acquire farms of their own.

These loans are in addition to the $922,000,000 of appropriations contained in the bill. The latter figure includes $212,000,000 to make "parity" payments—a purpose for which the House had voted nothing.

Parity Payments Approved

The parity payments were approved Wednesday. The increases—despite some decreases—boost the Senate's farm appropriation more than $200,000,000 above that of the House measure.

Toward the close of the day, Senator Allen Ellender (D) of Louisiana sought to place in the bill an amendment providing that Louisiana sugar growers who increased their acreage while quotas were suspended last year should not be deprived of benefit payments. A recess halted a resultant dispute.

The $40,000,000 loan item for extending rural electric lines caused an acrid exchange between Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio, and Senator George Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, with numerous Democrats aiding Senator Norris.

"As far as I know not a single REA co-operative is meeting its expenses and interest payments from earnings," Senator Taft said, while urging that REA funds should be appropriated rather than loaned.

"This is an excellent thing but it actually is spending and not lending," the Ohio Republican said. He added that he regarded rural electrification and rural free delivery as similar services and suggested that electric lines should be provided "gradually" by the Federal Government as it had done on free rural mail service.

Profitable Investment

Senator Norris said that Federal loans to bring electric power to farm homes were "one of the most profitable investments the Government has ever made." Farmers, he said, would repay these loans "before they pay any other debts."

The surplus commodity removal program gives needy persons the privilege of buying two orange colored stamps at 25 cents each which are good for the purchase of any groceries. To this the Government adds a blue stamp free with which the buyer may purchase 25 cents worth of products which have been officially designated as surplus.

The President's budget included a $72,000,000 item for the plan, and this sum was included in the bill presented to the House by its Appropriations Committee. However, it was challenged on the ground that the proposed appropriation was not authorized by law and was thrown out on that technicality. The farm and city supporters of the plan were powerless, under the circumstances, but confident the Senate would come to their rescue. This it did, to the tune of $85,000,000.

LaFollette Figure Fails

Senator Robert LaFollette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, had previously been beaten, indirectly, but none-the-less positively, in an effort to increase the amount from $85,000,000 to $113,000,000. The Chair ruled that his amendment was out of order. He appealed to the Senate as a whole to overrule the Chair on the question, but in a roll call vote, it refused to do so 58 to 19.

Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri, had called the program "one of the best investments of the United States Government." He warned, however, that if the Senate approved La Follette's $113,000,000 item, instead of the $85,000,000 proposed by the Senate Appropriations Committee, there was danger the House would not accept the item.

During the day, Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, warned that farm tenancy and unemployment threaten to create a "peasant class" in the United States. "Real jobs at real wages" were what was needed, he said, "so there will be a real market for the products of the farmer."

Noting that 14,000,000 persons had been certified for participation in the food stamp plan, he called it an "appaliing situation."

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Cut Asked in NLRB Funds

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Contending that the Labor Relations Board was "overstaffed" and that a "confused administrative problem" existed in the Wage-Hour Administration, the House Appropriations Committee has asked Congress to trim next year's funds for those agencies.

The Committee proposed an appropriation of $2,843,000—$337,000 under President Roosevelt's budget estimate—for the Labor Board and $5,105,000—or $1,080,000 less than budget figures—for the Wage-Hour Administration.

The recommendations were incorporated in a $954,189,700 bill for needs of the Labor Department, the Federal Security Agency and four other related agencies during the fiscal year beginning July 1. The total was $11,798,942 below the President's recommendations and $19,118,170 less than the amount which was available for the current fiscal year.

Most of the reduction below the budget was accounted for by a $10,000,000 cut in a $245,000,000 item for grants to States for old-age assistance.

The Committee proposed that the Labor Board save $45,600 annually by eliminating the Economics Research Division headed by David Saposs.

The Committee suggested a reduction of $57,000 in salaries of the Board's trial examiners.

It reported that, until Congress amended the Wage-Hour Law "to clarify certain ambiguities" and the administrator could simplify procedure, "it would be improvident" for Congress to approve in full the enlarged administrative setup the Budget Bureau proposed.

Social Credit Scores Scant Alberta Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alberta, March 22 Alberta's Social Credit Government, headed by Premier William Aberhart, has apparently succeeded in retaining office in this Province which has seen one of the most far-reaching economic experiments to be undertaken in Canada.

It was a close contest which seems to have just enabled Premier Aberhart to continue his administration.

His majority, it was indicated, would be so close that it might have a major effect upon the policies of the administration itself.

Basis of Opposition

For the Provincial election, results of which are being tabulated today, has diclosed a definite decline in Social Credit allegiance in formerly solid rural areas and with it a demand for the return to orthodox fiscal policies. The consistenly increased body of anti-Aberhart opinion disclosed is also seen as a rebuke to the government on its blunt definance, as opponents have charged, of Federal authority, including the courts.

For Aberhart legislation has been repeatedly disallowed by Ottawa or ruled by the courts to be beyond the Provincial powers.

That the new Government is unlikely to attempt further drastic legislative measures in view of its losses is thought unlikely. This instability might bring a change of policy on the proposal to establish a Provincial bank. But the soldiers debt moratorium is not expected to be affected.

Results Tabulated

Today's returns from the Provincial polling of yesterday indicated that the Social Credit candidates had won 12 out of the 57 seats in the Legislature. Premier Aberhart's Independent Coalition opponents obtained 7 seats.

In the remaining 38 ridings, where the result was not final, it appeared that Social Credit candidates were ahead in 20 instances. Should the figures work out in this way, Premier Aberhart would have a bare majority. This would contrast sharply with the 56 seats which his followers obtained in 1935. At that time the Legislature contained 63 seats, a redistribution of seats in 1938 reducing the Legislature to 57 members.

Aberhart Re-elected

Premier Aberhart, himself, was re-elected in Calgary, along with the printer Mayor of that city, Andrew Davison. The youthful confidant of the Premier, Ernest Manning, Provincial Treasurer, won a thumping victory in this city, where he is personally popular. Solon E. Low, pilot of the new Provincial bank scheme, went down to defeat, but the Minister of Lands and Mines, N. E. Tanner, held the Cardston seat.

E. L. Gray, Liberal leader, was defeated, but D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader and astute financial critic of the Government, was re-elected in Edmonton.

The Rev. Peter Dawson, Speaker of the House, was re-elected.

Many second counts will be necessary to determine winners in present doubtful seats. These are ridings in which three-cornered contests were waged by Social Creditors, Independents, composed of a coalition of anti-Aberhart elements, and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation or Socialist Party, the latter, headed by C. A. Ronning, who met defeat in Camrose.

Yet there appears little doubt that Mr. Aberhart will be in a position to carry on, but whether he will be able to remain in the saddle is another story. He will now have a powerful and fighting opposition and with war conditions facing him, the slightest insurgency might spell his downfall.

How narrow the margin may be is indicated by the fact that no little concern arises from the Provincial practice that the Government must elect a speaker, reducing its membership by one.

Weather Hampers Voting

Stormy weather and muddy roads combined to hamper balloting as voters picked from 165 candidates to choose the ninth legislature.

Under Alberta's proportional representation system a candidate is declared elected after reaching a fixed quota obtained by dividing the total number of seats plus one into the total vote, then adding one to the answer. The candidate with the lowest number of votes is dropped as each additional count is made and the ballots distributed to the candidate marked next choice on the ballot.

The single transferable vote system requires that a candidate must obtain a majority over all others before declared elected. If no candidate obtains a majority on the first count, the candidate having the least number of first choices is eliminated and the ballots are allocated to others according to the next choice indicated on the ballot. This procedure continues until one candidate has a majority.

Use of numbers to indicate the order of the voters' choice allows continued allocation of ballots as the counts proceed.

Additional counts always are necessary in Calgary and Edmonton, but the single transferable vote has not caused many extra counts in the three Provincial general elections since 1926.

To speed counting of votes, airplanes will bring ballot boxes from far northern polling subdivisions, long delayed in previous elections.

Premier Aberhart and his Social Credit supporters, after 4½ years in office, had appealed to them for another term to continue efforts to introduce their monetary theories.

The Independents, an amalgamation of Conservatives, Liberals, former United Farmers of Alberta and others opposed to Social Credit, urged electors to defeat the Aberhart administration, so they could restore the Province's credit and "responsible" government.

Human Problem Polls First On List for Federal Spending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—American public opinion places reduction of poverty and unemployment first on the list of desirable objectives for Federal spending, ahead of increased armament, farm relief, and public construction, according to the report of a survey by Fortune, national monthly magazine, today.

Under the category of poverty-and-unemployment-reduction, the public would, however, rather see more money spent on retirement pensions than on work relief and slum clearance, it adds.

Turning its cross-section assessment of the public thought to government spending, a subject ripe with political meaning for November, the Survey reports that while the American people may find it difficult to conceive of $1,000,000,000, still they have definite ideas on where the billions should be spent so as to enhance America's security.

The survey breaks down the four spending allocations—reduction of poverty, increased armaments, farm relief, and public construction—into subheads and discovers upon further questioning that:

1. In spending for farm relief, the most favored projects are soil conservation and reforestation. Spending to control farm production is the least popular, with its suggestion of dictatorship and "Plowing-under."

2. In spending to reduce poverty and unemployment, the public thinks retirement pensions are more important than slum clearance, and better housing better than training skilled labor, better even than work relief. Persons in lower income brackets and in industrial labor, however, prefer to have the most money spent on work relief, it adds.

3. The public feels that the Navy and Air Force should receive larger shares of armament expenditures than the Army or the organizations devoted to training civilian pilots. Last December, the survey found public opinion favoring almost equal spending on Air Force, Navy, and Army. Now the Navy and Air Force are regarded as the most urgently in need of expansion.

4. In spending for public works, flood control far outranks big national highways, airports, and Federal power plants in public favor, although power production is often a vital by-product of Federal flood control projects.

"Thus the public regards the solution of the domestic human problem, the one that was the most pressing back when the New Deal came into office, as still the most vital to our national security in a confused world," Fortune finds in reporting the survey results in its April issue, to be published next week.

Class and occupational differences were fairly sharp in the replies to queries on spending to reduce poverty. Age was reflected strongly, with the persons under 40 placing retirement pensions last on their lists and the training of skilled labor first and work relief second. Upper income groups, executives, and white-collar workers gave first place to the training of skilled labor.

Interest in slum clearance was found to be highest in big cities, while spending for retirement pensions became more popular the smaller the place sampled.

U. S. Aid Asked For Finn Co-ops

CHICAGO—An appeal for contributions from American co-operatives and their members for the rehabilitation and relief of co-operatives in Finland and other invaded countries was made recently by the Co-operative League of the United States.

American co-operatives, which already have given more than $10,000 to Finnish relief, are particularly urged to aid Finnish co-operators inasmuch as public attention and general public contributions may fall off now that the war is over.

Co-operatives in Finland are said to do more than 40 per cent of the retail trade of Finland and 38 per cent of the wholesale business.

Contributions are being handled by the Co-operative League of the U. S. A., 167 West Twelfth street, New York City.

Hotel Chain Scans Pan-American Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—A large company operating more than 150 hotels in the United States has begun an inspection trip over Mexico's Pan-American highway from Laredo to Mexico City, with the object of establishing a chain of hotels along the road.

The company will, if it finds the conditions favorable, invest over $20,000,000 in the enterprise, it is reported.

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TRAVEL Information
Trips to far places—even trips to places not so far—properly call for careful planning if one is to get the most enjoyment possible from them.
Tuesdays and Fridays The Christian Science Monitor publishes hotel, resort and travel advertising which is very helpful to the traveler-to-be. Travel advertisements also appear frequently in the Monitor published on other days of the week.

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More Income and Production Called Way to Increase Jobs

On With the Job
Three-part series of 36 articles. Fifth of 12 articles on "Jobs for the Million."

By Isador Lubin
United States Commissioner Of Labor Statistics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have the American people come to the end of their rope? Has our frontier, the final resort for all who looked for economic security, which seemed for generations to be able to absorb our productive population and provide the means of livelihood for millions upon millions, really disappeared? To be sure, our frontier, as measured in free land and new places to go to, if one wanted to make a fresh start in life, came to an end a generation ago. But are there not new frontiers, new areas to be opened up, new things to be done, which promise as great a future to our working population as new land formerly did?

A brief picture of living standards in the United States today leads one to believe that there are new frontiers in every city, village and town, that promise years and years of activity and millions and millions of jobs. The raising of the standard of living of the American worker to the point where he can use the existing capacity of our mines and factories in itself can keep enough of us busy to eliminate all of the existing unemployment. If the average American could buy only enough to maintain what the health experts tell us is a minimum adequate diet; if he could afford to pay enough rent to live in what we all look upon as modern and sanitary houses and apartments; if he had enough income to adequately dress its members; if he could occasionally buy an automobile which is more than a couple of years from the junk pile; the problem of unemployment and unused physical capacity in the United States would vanish. Here lies the frontier of our generation.

What after all are the real facts of the American standard of living? The representative American city family with at least one member on a full-time job, has an income of approximately $1,200 to $1,500 a year. What does it get for an income of $1,200 to $1,500, in a city of moderate size?

How Wage-Earner Lives

The most simple way to find out is to take a look at how the American wage-earner family lives. In order that that picture may not be too complicated, let us break it down into only four of its most important parts: (1) the type of house it gets; (2) the amount and kind of food; (3) clothing; and (4) transportation.

First, as to housing. The average wage-earner's family, which has a full-time employed worker bringing in an income, pays in the neighborhood of $20 a month for rent, and an additional $15 a month for fuel and light and cleaning supplies. For the $20 that he pays in rent, he usually gets a flat or half of a double house, or a 4 or 5 room frame house. He does not usually get steam heat and must use stoves to keep warm.

The sanitary facilities that are available to families in this income level vary greatly with city regulations. In some large cities as many as 5 per cent of the families are today without those conveniences that anyone would regard as essential. In some cities every third worker's family has no running hot water inside the house. Almost every third family has no gas or electricity for cooking. Relatively few have electric refrigerators and many still use the window sill or the cellar to keep their food fresh.

Second. Food is the most indispensable factor in the family budget. The average family spends about one-third of its income on food. This means about $8 a week for an average family of 4 persons. Now, what can the worker's family get for its $8? By and large, we find that the market basket is heavily weighted with flour, potatoes, bread and pork. It is only as family incomes increase that they can enjoy the luxury of green vegetables and fresh fruits, a greater variety of meats, and larger quantities of milk and eggs. Despite the importance of milk to the health of our youngsters, let us not forget that 4 out of every 10 families consume less than 2 quarts of milk per person per week.

The fact is that when we compare the amount of money spent for food by families of employed workers with the retail cost of the items that are necessary to maintain a minimum adequate diet, we find that in some cities a third of the employed workers' families do not have enough money to buy the foods that are necessary for a minimum adequate diet.

Clothes and Transport

The third important item in a family's standard of living is clothing. The representative wage-earner family spends about 12 cents out of every dollar for clothes. In a family with four persons this means less than $4 per person a month. This means that the men in the family buy new overcoats or topcoats once in five years, at an average price of $21.00. They can have a new suit every other year at an average price of $24.00. The women in the family can purchase winter coats on the average of once in 4½ years at a cost of $32 and about one silk or rayon dress each year at an average of about $6.

A fourth item which has become of importance in the standard of living of the average American wage-earner family is transportation; and in transportation one must, of course, include the automobile. We are prone to believe that all of our workers have cars. Yet the facts are that only 44 per cent of our wage-earner population owns cars. It is significant that a survey made in 1934-35 showed that four out of every 10 cars owned by wage-earner families were from six to eight years old and that only every sixth car was of as recent a vintage as 1933-35. In one large middle-western city 12 out of the 15 cars purchased per 100 families were second hand, and only three were new.

Even with these limited expenditures, it is no easy job for the American wage-earner family to break even, when at least one member of the family has regular employment. About a third of the wage earners' families find their income insufficent to meet the minimum requirements of their standard of living. The result has been that 1 out of every 3 families usually draws upon past savings, if they have any, or find themselves in debt at the end of the year.

Industry and Expenditure

One thing stands out in the American standard of living—it has tremendous room for expansion. At the lower levels, there are no telephones, only occasional running hot water, few, if any, electric refrigerators, few automobiles. Food claims so much of the family income that there is relatively little left for clothing, medical care, and house furnishings; leave alone education and recreation. It is only at the highest economic levels that the wage-earner families can afford frequent movies, a second-hand car, and clothing which meets the needs of winter and at the same time has some style. Even at these higher levels, however, after taking care of the family's needs for food, clothing, and housing, it is only infrequently that the amount left over for other purposes is equal to one-third of the family income.

These are but a few of the high points in the American standard of living—the highest standard of living in the world. They are typical of the standard of the great mass of our population. It is upon this standard that American industry now depends for most of the market for its products. The problem of production and employment in the United States centers around increasing the consumption of this portion of our population.

Low-pay Folk the Market

American industry cannot profitably maintain itself from sales to the families with incomes of more than $5,000. That segment of our population numbers but 794,000 families and makes up but 2.7 per cent of the total families of the nation. American industry, geared to mass production methods, cannot live on these 794,000 families. Nor, indeed, can American industry maintain itself on the sales to the income group that receives more than $2,500 a year. The families in this group comprise less than 13 per cent of all of our families. In numbers they constitute a population approximately equal to that of the State of New York.

Even in the income group of $1,250 and above, we only touch approximately one half of our families, some 16,000,000 of a total of more than 29,000,000. Half of our market in this country for our industrial output lies in families that average an annual income of less than $1,250.

What would happen to American industry if every wage-earner family that was not on relief last year and had $1,250 a year or less to spend, had its income increased by about $2.25 per working day or to about $1,500 a year? In other words, if American industry produced enough goods to give a sufficient number of hours of employment and high enough earnings to make it possible for each of these families to have that much more to spend each day, what would happen to our economy?

For the 5,200,000 wage-earner families who were not on relief and whose incomes were $1,250 or less, an increase of approximately $2.25 a day in income would cause a rise in food expenditures of approximately $800,000,000 a year.

This increase in incomes of slightly more than $2 a day could be expected to raise expenditures for clothing from $82 to $162 a year. The actual increase in expenditures for clothes in a year would be $416,000,000.

A rise of $613,000,000 in expenditures for rent could be looked for. One could expect an increase of $213,000,000 in expenditures for fuel, light and refrigeration and an increase of $224,000,000 in expenditures for household furnishings and equipment.

The expenditures of the American wage-earner families that have an income of $1,250 or less is about $38 a year on transportation, primarily for automobile transportation, including repairs. That expenditure would rise to $112 a family, if their incomes were increased $2.25 a day. This means an increase in expenditure on automobiles and other forms of transportation of $385,000,000.

Add to Table and Travel

Expenditures for recreation, which now take $33 of the average wage-earner family's income, could be expected to rise to $78, with a net increase in annual expenditure for these families, to the suppliers of recreation, of approximately $234,000,000 a year.

This briefly, gives a rough conception of what industries might be expected to gain from a rise in the national income, which would increase the amounts available to wage-earner families in the $1,250 or less income group by slightly more than $2 a day. It might be worth while to show the probable effect of such an increase in income upon producers of specific items.

An interesting case at point is oranges. The average American wage-earner family in the $1,250 or less income group spends 75 cents a year on the average on oranges, the total expenditure for the group being approximately $4,000,000. As family incomes increase, it is found that at the $1,500 level the amount expended on oranges more than triples, the average being $2.89. With an increase of a little over $2 a day for these families, the amount spent for oranges will increase by $11,000,000 a year.

Producers of cosmetics and toilet preparations can anticipate a rise in sales to such families from $1.57 per family to $4.16, a net increase in their business of approximately $13,500,000 a year.

The motion picture industry could look forward to a tripling of admissions sold to this class of our population. With a rise from $4.14 per family to $12.82 per family for movies, this would mean an increase in sale of tickets to movie houses of approximately $45,000,000.

Spending Elastic

Distributors of silk and rayon dresses could look forward to an increase of $22,000,000. Manufacturers of electric refrigerators could expect an increase of $47,000,000. Automobile distributors could anticipate increased sales aggregating $119,000,000.

The two to threefold increase in expenditure for all of these items as family incomes rise from lower to intermediate levels is suggestive of the enormous potentialities of consumption in the United States. The high elasticity of expenditures for automobiles and wearing apparel is particularly apparent. Indeed, a comparison of the groups with incomes averaging around $1,500 with the wage-earner family with an income of $2,850 shows that the $2,850 wage-earner family spends six times as much on automobiles as the $1,500 family does; more than two and a third times as much for movies, almost three and one-half times as much for men's clothes and silk and rayon dresses, and three times as much on electric refrigerators.

To Technical Capacity

Summarizing the effect of an increase of $2.25 a day on American industry, if this amount were made available to families now earning $1,250 or less, the picture would run something like this: They would spend $800,000,000 more on food than they do now; they would increase their purchases of clothing by $416,000,000; they would increase their purchase of housing or rents by $613,000,000; they would spend $213,000,000 more on fuel, light and refrigeration; they would spend $385,000,000 more on transportation, automobiles, etc.; they would spend $73,000,000 more on personal care; they would spend $234,000,000 more on recreation; they would spend $208,000,000 more on medical care.

The new frontier for the American economy is a standard of living more in keeping with the physical, financial, technical and human capacities of the nation. That frontier lies in more and more production and the distribution of our produced income in a manner which will permit the American people to absorb in increasing amounts the products of its mines, its factories, and its farms. With moderate increases in the incomes of our wage and salaried earners, most of our surplus capacity would disappear; in many industries present capacity would run far short of the demands of our consuming population.

Here are the new sources of employment for American labor. They lie in our own backyard, if only we would see them.

Modern 'Gulliver' Builds Futurama

Norman Bel Geddes, Designer

Section of General Motors Exhibit at N. Y. Fair

When the World's Fair of 1940 in New York reopens on May 11, visitors will find the General Motors Futurama greatly improved over last year's exhibit. Artists and craftsmen have worked throughout the winter on the 35,000-square-foot "World of 1960" designed by Norman Bel Geddes. Workman is shown above making a final check on the many details of the university town.

New 'Future World' Awaits Fair Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—A still newer "future world," remolded in keeping with the most modern improvements and expert forecasts, is being built in miniature for the General Motors exhibit and will be ready for the opening of the 1940 New York World's Fair on May 11, William S. Knudsen, President of the Corporation, has announced.

Wholesale landscaping that would tax the ingenuity of even the great Paul Bunyan is in progress, and one of the most extensive reforestation, housing, and highway improvement jobs on record—still in miniature—is reshaping the exhibit.

Mr. Knudsen was referring to extensive work which has been in progress throughout the winter on the General Motors Futurama, one of the highlights of last year's Fair. He revealed that workmen, designers, artists, and craftsmen in various fields have been employed on the dazzling 35,000-square-foot "Miniature World of 1960."

Considered Privilege

In recalling the 13,000,000 persons who visited the exhibit during the 1939 World's Fair, Mr. Knudsen said: "So great was the public's response and enthusiasm that we felt it not only a responsibility, but a privilege, to extend our efforts even further toward making every detail and feature of the entire building as attractive and as comfortable as possible."

In addition to the improvements and changes of the Futurama, the 1940 visitor will find other alterations and additions to the exhibit, Mr. Knudsen said.

"While the Futurama and other attractions of the exhibit are presented with intriguing and spectacular showmanship, it is the hope of General Motors that those who view the exhibit will be inspired with a greater realization that the future can be made a better place in which to live," Mr. Knudsen said. He said the Corporation considered the exhibit, "a constructive investment in the future for everyone, everywhere."

Interest Aroused

Mr. Knudsen said there already was widespread evidence that the highway, traffic, and safety themes of the exhibit had accomplished much toward stimulating interest and thought in these fields. He explained, however, that while these themes were basically predominant, they should be construed only as symbols of progress in all fields of endeavor toward a better future.

Perhaps the most striking and popular new feature of the Futurama this year, Mr. Knudsen said, is the greatly increased amount of animation. More than 16,000 miniature motorcars will be seen in actual operation over express motorways, which represent several thousand miles of 1960 highway. Last year there were only about 300 cars moving. In addition, streamlined trains will speed through the countryside and at various other points motion will be in evidence. The problem of successfully animating the extensive area covered by the Futurama represents one of the most difficult technical jobs of its kind ever accomplished, it was said.

South Carolina Honors Agricultural Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRENVILLE, S. C., March 21—W. M. Mahony, vocational agriculture teacher at Honea Path High school, Anderson County, was named Master Teacher of South Carolina for 1940 at the final meeting of agricultural teachers attending the State Teachers' convention here.

The award, sponsored by the South Carolina Department of Education in co-operation with the Barrett Company, is given annually to the agricultural teacher whose all-round community activities are regarded as the most progressive during the past year.

Behind the Headlines

Issues of war and peace may decide decades for nations and men — Human knowledge faces too big a problem—But spiritual guidance is unfailing—Task is not for leaders only, but for all people.

There are times when the destinies of nations for decades to come appear to be focused within the brief span of a few days or weeks. This is one of those times.

Probably not since the epoch-making spring of 1917, when the United States threw in its lot with the Allies and thus determined very largely the outcome of the World War, have the decisions of governments been so fraught with consequences for the future as is now the case.

Issues not only of war and peace, but of the future of all nations, depend upon the moves of belligerents and neutrals during the brief remainder of this month of March.

It is hardly too much to say that the kind of world we are to live in during the next generation may be determined at this time.

Human knowledge alone is not sufficient to confront such gigantic issues. Divine guidance is needed, and the wise man will seek it with all his heart in the days to come.

Questions That Come

Among the questions to be answered soon are these:

Is the European War, which has languished through the winter, to continue with new ferocity, or is it to cease?

If it is to continue, who is to bear the staggering cost of a long, exhausting war?

If it is to continue, is there assurance that a long war will not result in revolutions which will overthrow established governments and institute a reign of world anarchy?

If it is to continue, will Great Britain and France have the assurance of the United States, and of other so-called neutrals, that they will aid in seeing it through all costs?

If it is to continue, will the Allies take the offensive, and if so, on what fronts?

If it is to continue, what are the prospects that it can be brought to a decisive conclusion, with constructive aim and purpose?

And of Peace

If the war is to end, what are the terms of peace?

If it is to end, will the peace be of a nature that seems likely to endure?

If is to end, what are the possibilities of extending the peace to the Far East, and on what terms?

If it is to end, what is the prospect of economic recovery and freedom of trade, to absorb the millions of demobilized soldiers into industry and commerce, and solve the problem of unemployment?

Task for All

Human thought recoils before the stupendous weight of these questions, with their almost boundless implications and consequences.

Who is wise enough to answer such queries out of his own knowledge? Yet each of us must try to find these answers, by summoning all that we have of human perspicacity, inspired insight, and brotherly love. Upon the answers to these questions depends the happiness and welfare of millions, and even of future generations.

Calls for Wisdom

This no time for smart guesses and snap judgements. The issues at hand cannot be dismissed with a joke, nor an oratorical flourish. National pride and prejudice are as unsafe guides in such times as ignorance and sloth. Ostrich tactics are unavailing.

A decision that rests only upon human calculations and assumptions will not be valid.

Fortunately, we do not have to depend upon surmises. Man is endowed with intelligence sufficient for his needs, from an inexhaustible source. He must draw largely upon that source when such great needs arise.

Even the recognition that this supreme intelligence exists and is available, is a contribution to the solution of vexatious problems.

There is a destiny that shapes our ends, but it is not a cruel destiny. It is a loving concern for the welfare of all mankind. It must dominate our every thought and act. It is the only guide worth following through the seeming mazes of a perplexing world where hatred and intrigue seem to stand ready to pose as trustworthy pilots.

Rex Miller

Hawaii Insists on Rights Granted States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Hawaii's campaign for equal rights—treatment by the Federal Government on a par with that accorded the 48 states—is progressing effectively on many fronts, according to a summary of activities by the Equal Rights Commission.

It is the function of this Commission to oppose any national legislation which discriminates against Hawaii, and to correct the dissemination of misconceptions, misleading statements or falsehoods regarding the Territory and conditions therein.

Hawaii's legislators regard the service of this Commission so valuable to the Territory that the last Legislature increased the Commission's biennial appropriation from $10,000 to $20,000.

Outstanding among achievements of the Commission during the past fiscal year, according to a report submitted to Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter, was the successful effort to induce the National Grange to modify its opposition to statehood for Hawaii.

Opposing Statehood

For many years the Grange, one of the most potent political organizations on the mainland with subordinate lodges in 35 states, has been adopting at its annual convention a resolution opposing statehood for Hawaii because "the major portion of the population of the Territory is composed of those who are ineligible to become citizens."

The Equal Rights Commission circularized national officers of the Grange, as well as officers of the 35 state Granges, pointing out that the premise was an unfair error, inasmuch as virtually 80 per cent of the residents of Hawaii were not only eligible for citizenship, but were United States citizens in fact.

As a result of this action by the Commission, the Grange at its last national convention modified its anti-statehood resolution to read simply, "Resolved, that the National Grange reaffirm its stand in opposing statehood for Hawaii."

One of the greatest single tasks of the Commission has been to correct the widespread belief that the majority of Hawaii's residents are Japanese, when, in fact, only 37 per cent of the population is Japanese.

Hawaii's Trade

The Commission's report to the Governor noted that one of the most effective means of campaigning for equal rights has been the preparation and dissemination of tables showing the commercial importance of the Territory to the continental United States. Tables showing that in the period 1931-37, inclusive, Hawaii has been sixth, seventh or eighth best market for commodities of the United States, and that such purchases are now totaling more than $100,000,000 annually.

Favorable results have also been obtained, the report noted, from mainland speaking tours of various individuals who have made effective use of material furnished by the Commission. Most active member of this mainland corps of speakers is Lawrence M. Judd, former Governor of Hawaii, who has delivered more than 100 addresses on Hawaii.

Numerous students from the Territory attending mainland schools and colleges have also co-operated with the Commission by distributing information about the islands.

The number of magazine and newspaper articles containing inaccuracies regarding Hawaii, according to the Commission's report, is steadily decreasing. John Snell, Executive Secretary of the Commission, keeps a daily check on magazines and newspapers and immediately forwards corrections to editors or writers when errors are noted in references to Hawaii.

Pensions After 60 Aim of New Group

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Delegates from 18 States have organized the National Recovery Association, an old-age pensions organization.

Thomas Bradstreet, Lincoln, Neb., was elected President. William H. McMasters, Cambridge, Mass., First Vice-President, said the Association would be incorporated in Nebraska with offices at Lincoln, and the first convention would be held in June, probably at Kansas City.

"The Association intends to present a plank to the Republican National Convention calling for repeal of the Social Security Act and passage of a law for payment of $65 to $70 monthly to citizens who have reached the age of 60," Mr. McMasters said. "The money would be raised by a transactions tax."

Fellowship Honors N. C. University Dean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—An endowment fund, "The Charles Staples Mangrum Fellowship," has been set up by the Excutive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina in memory of Dr. Charles S. Mangrum, former Dean of the University Medical School, it was announced here by Col. Joseph Hyde Pratt, Director of the Fund. Its establishment has been ratified by the Board of Trustees.

"It is desired that eventually an endowment fund of at least $25,000 will be contributed which will give an income for the Fellowship of at least $1,000 annually," Colonel Pratt said in a statement. "Sufficient subscriptions have already been made to carry the Fellowship through the first year."

Colonel Pratt said the Fellowship was established "to honor the late Dr. Mangrum in appreciation of the splendid service he rendered the University."

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Finn-Russian Treaty Officially in Force

By the Associated Press

President Kallio of Finland decreed today that the new Soviet Russian-Finnish Peace Treaty was in force following an exchange of ratification documents in Moscow.

He announced, in addition, that he had appointed four Finnish representatives to serve on a joint commission to work out details of Finland's new frontiers, narrowed by the March 12 pact with Moscow. The four are Prof. Ilmari Bonsdorff, Attorney Antti Hackzell, Maj.-Gen. Arvid Appelgren, and Lieut.-Col. Torsten Aminoff.

League Help Asked

The Finnish Government was reported in Geneva to have sent a note to the League of Nations asking for help in the postwar reconstruction of Finland.

League officials said that details of the communication would not be made public until "some time later."

A check at the League showed that 30 nations, including both members and nonmembers of the League, gave material help to the Finns during the Russian-Finnish War.

Some of these were contributions of a military nature, others were in cash while many were of food, hospital supplies, and clothing.

Despite the end of the conflict, League officials charged with coordinating the aid to Finland kept their records secret. They said that facts and figures on the aid must be issued first by the Finns or by the aiding governments.

Vatican Interpretation

Meanwhile the Vatican City newspaper L'Osservatore Romano interpreted Soviet Russia's veto of the proposed Finnish-Norwegian-Swedish defense pact as evidence of further aggressive designs of the Soviet in that area.

L'Osservatore said:

"Russia recognizes herself as a typically aggressive country, since she considers automatically directed against her any defensive alliance which can only be directed against an aggressor precisely because it is defensive."

A statement of Tass, official Russian news agency, that the proposed alliance is directed against the Soviet, L'Osservatore said, "made clear that henceforth all defensive measures of Sweden and Norway may be considered 'provocations' by Russia.

"Consequently when Russia has adequately equipped her new naval base which she obtained in the Baltic, at Hangoe, and the new railway communications which Finland now is obligated to build before the end of 1940, then Moscow will draw the consequences from these 'systematic provocations' of the Scandinavian countries."

Million Bars of Soap Donated for Finland

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 22

A million cakes of soap, valued at $66,000, were added today to Red Cross shipments destined for Finnish victims of war.

The soap was donated in the name of the town of Hershey, Pa., by M. S. Hershey.

Pravda Hits Allies

MOSCOW, March 22 (AP)—An attack on "British-French imperialists" and their activities in Northern Europe appeared today in Pravda, Communist Party organ, which described as "anti-Soviet lies" reports of "imaginary Soviet claims for free ports addressed to Sweden and Norway."

Pravda asserted that attention paid by the French and British press to reported Russian claims on the Scandinavian states is "the real plague that is raging over a considerable part of Europe and also America. . . ."

"This polemic in the press discloses the dirty game of the provocateurs of war, dispite the lesson received, continue their intrigue in Northeast Europe," Pravda said. "The Scandinavian press ought to suggest decisively to British-French admirers of poetic Scandinavian fjords to look for another more distant place to walk."

Pravda asserted that talk of a "so-called defense alliance" composed of Finland, Sweden and Norway had been inspired by "the same forces who already had provoked Scandinavia to war."

Hull Rebuke Of Cromwell Stirs Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22 — Official and unofficial circles here were waiting today for the aftermath of the virtually unprecedented public rebuke given last night by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to James H. R. Cromwell, the American Ambassador to Canada, for the latter's speech in Toronto on March 19 in which he scolded American isolationists as "shortsighted and cynically-minded."

Secretary Hull's note to Mr. Cromwell "found the address contravened standing instructions to American diplomatic officers as public discussion of controversial policies of other governments, particularly with governments engaged in war, without the prior knowledge of this Government, is not in accord with such instructions," a statement from the Secretary's office read.

"Such public statements by our diplomatic representatives are likely to disturb relations between this and other governments. Secretary Hull has telegraphed his views to Mr. Cromwell and has asked that in the future he observe the "standing instructions," the statement said.

Mr. Cromwell, who is in this country on business, is expected in Washington today and under the customary procedure he would visit Secretary Hull. Mr. Cromwell has not yet given his reaction to the official rebuke, but it is remembered that when making the speech he said he was willing to "risk his head" upon the position he had taken.

This has led to the assumption here that the Ambassador foresaw the storm his speech would arouse and was prepared to resign if need be.

Whether the State Department will consider that the speech has impaired his value as an envoy and that it would be better for him to resign is expected to hinge upon the strength of Congressional demands that he be recalled. Many observers hold that the rebuke was so severe as to leave Mr. Cromwell no alternative but to resign.

Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, has written to Secretary Hull demanding Mr. Cromwell's impeachment if he is not recalled, while Representative Martin L. Sweeney (D) of Ohio has introduced a resolution for a House investigation. Other Representatives, as well as Senators, have also asked that he be recalled.

It is the belief of State Department circles that while Mr. Cromwell, in expressing sympathy for the Allies, was taking the position supposedly held by 95 per cent of all America his speech was decidedly undiplomatic and unwise in view of the country's official neutrality.

Cromwell Silent

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—A New York spokesman for James H. R. Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada, said today Mr. Cromwell would have no statement to make on Secretary Cordell Hull's official rebuke for his Toronto speech until he goes to Washington.

The spokesman said Mr. Cromwell was "resting" at his Somerville, N. J., home and tentatively planned to go to Washington later in the day.

Lunch Delivery Boys Back at Work Monday

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Seven striking lunch box delivery boys, whose demands for a dollar-a-day pay received the public support of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, yesterday agreed to compromise their differences with their employer and return to work Monday.

With the assistance of the State Mediation Board, the disputants agreed that the boys henceforth should get a 5-cent fee for each lunch box delivered, in addition to the 10 per cent commission they had been getting.

The customer will pay the extra nickel as a service charge.

Australia's Flying Envoy

© Harris & Ewing

A Welcome for the Family

Australia's new Minister to the United States, Richard Casey, is shown at the Washington Airport with his family. He flew to the West Coast to meet them on their arrival from Australia and brought them back to Washington by plane to make their home. Left to right: Mrs. Casey, Jane, Mr. Casey, and Conn. In Australia the Mr. Casey had his own plane.

Latin America Sees Future Linked to Welles Findings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—If it is possible to generalize about South American reflections on the meteoric note-taking tour of Europe by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, then the continental conviction can be declared that the United States is more interested in the economic than the political consequences of the war—or the peace to come.

If to this conviction is added the admission that, as Latins say, the future of these southern states is linked up, for better or for worse, with the international diplomacy of the United States, some idea can be obtained of the concern with which this tour has been followed.

Wherever one puts his ear to the ground—in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in Bogotá, Colombia, or here in Santiago—the same conclusion is heard. It is that the Welles report to President Roosevelt will affect profoundly all the Americas.

Jigsaw Puzzle

Latins will consider it a good report if Mr. Welles has been able to find some lost pieces of the European jigsaw puzzle so peace and reconstruction can be pieced together again.

Popular sympathy is overwhelmingly with the Allied cause, yet, undoubtedly, the majority would prefer to hear that Mr. Welles found some evidence of a possibility of the belligerents getting together without a "fight to the finish." A "good report" also would suggest the possibility of restoring and safeguarding small nations' rights and of reopening all closed markets.

The negative of all this would signify a bad report. But such a designation also would apply to any assumption by the American delegate that the new Allied economic policy, as preshadowed in the Anglo-French agreement, would be applied to the detriment of the rest of the world trading with Europe. If there is to be a fight to the finish it is hoped that the democracies win, but, to a certain extent, South American chancelleries fear the economic consequences of a one-sided peace, with neutrals excluded from consideration.

There is considerable sympathy for the American viewpoint—if this exists—that neutrals should have a voice in a peace settlement, however and whenever this war ends. South Americans had their experience with economic hostilities long before the political conflict commenced.

Displeased with Tactics

Generally speaking they were displeased with German trade tactics, but neither are they pleased with the present tendency of Anglo-French buying policy in their markets. Despite the additional assistance afforded by the United States, the majority of the Nations today depend unduly on the Allies.

It is for this reason that they wait eagerly for indications from the inner councils of Washington as to what London and Paris told Mr. Welles about their post-war trade designs. Supposing a United States or Customs Union of Europe is organized, on what terms will trade with the Americas be admitted?

This question has been asked, sotto voce. There is apprehension over some twentieth century economic alliance in Europe which would operate to the impoverishment of South America.

Despite developments in Finland, there is no expectation here of an early general peace. Anglo-French and German war aims are deemed irreconcilable; the conflict will proceed, it is felt, until there are victors and vanquished. But South Americans do expect an early revelation of American policy—or change of policy—toward the European war.

The change of policy, it is suggested, will involve either a peace offer, based on the "good report," or a greater emphasis on neutrality and isolation if there is a "bad report." It is also conceded that the "third term" decision may depend on the Welles report. This possibility adds to Latin expectancy.

Mystery Sinking Of Vessel Probed

BALTIMORE, Md., March 22 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation today scheduled a hearing for March 26 in the mysterious flooding of the 395-foot cargo vessel Panamanian, while investigators inclined away from a sabotage theory after a preliminary survey of the damage.

The Bureau arranged to summon officers and crewmen for the hearing. An independent investigation was begun, meanwhile, by representatives of insurance underwriters, and harbor derricks started unloading cargo to lighten the ship.

The Panamanian had been scheduled to sail today with a general cargo for British ports. Less than 1,000 of the 15,000 tons of merchandise remained to be loaded when she suddenly began shipping water at the dock.

Harbor officials and insurance company representatives expressed the belief that a slight list of the ship—perhaps when mooring lines were shifted—sent water cascading into the hull through a portside fueling door near the waterline.

Coffee Mystery! Parcels Vanish On Way to Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Premier Mussolini's coffee restrictions in Italy provided a problem for the Argentine Post Office when local Italian residents began to send registered packets of that commodity to relatives. At one time 20,000 of these packets were piled up in the central office.

When suspending importation of foreign coffee, the Italian Government made an exception of postal gifts. Thereupon many Buenos Aires stores prepared special gift packets for Italy.

Then Italians here began to receive letters from home folks thanking them for their kind thoughts, but regretting that the packets had not arrived. Explanations, however, were available.

In Italy apparently some parcels did not arrive because the addresses were unable to pay the duties. Other parcels have been short-weighted in delivery.

The greater number fall into the category of nonarrivals. In this case the explanation is that, since the discovery of contraband in some parcels, there has been meticulous examination of each one in Rome. This has meant the accumulation of thousands of Argentine-posted parcels. It is also thought that the war led to confiscatory measures.

War difficulties of mail transport to Italy also caused the Argentine postal authorities temporarily to suspend the reception of this class of gift parcel. When suspension was announced more than 20,000 had accumulated in the registered parcels section.

Even the French Proverbs Are Subject to Censor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Censorship, bugbear of French editors and journalists, was recently the object of an amusing fable which itself was allowed to pass the censors without any deletions.

The fable, told in typical French fable style, recounts how a journalist, tired of seeing his efforts cut and slashed by the censors, made up a message consisting entirely of such old saws, French and international, as the following:

Kindness is better than violence.
A door must be open or closed.
Providence tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.
Like father, like son.
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
As one makes his bed one lies in it.
Don't put off until tomorrow what you can do today.
The man who comes from a distance is a good liar.

The censor, the fable runs, pounced on each of these innocent looking and venerable sayings and refused to let one of them pass. He saw treason, sedition, betrayal of secrets everywhere. This was the censor's interpretation of them:

Kindness is better than violence—That means: let's stop the war. Suppressed in the name of the Ministry of War.

A door must be open or closed—An evident allusion to the Maginot Line.

Providence tempers the wind to the shorn lamb—This is clearly addressed to the taxpayers. You wish to insinuate that the Minister of Finance is not Providence. Suppressed in the name of the Finance Ministry.

Like father, like son—This is a criticism of all naturalization. Suppressed in the name of the Ministry of the Interior.

Don't put off until tomorrow, etc.—The Government will put off, if it chooses to do so.

Why China's Reds Are Restless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — An interesting explanation of recently reported troubles between the indigenous Chinese Communists and the Kuomintang in Free China is given by a well-informed Chinese just returned from an extensive inland tour.

The difficulties have arisen, he says, because of the steadily increasing confidence on the part of the Kuomintang, China's ruling political party, that the war tide is turning in China's favor. Despite the recent Chinese reverse at Nanning, it is felt that the Japanese military forces have been suffering so severely that the time will soon be ripe for the long-heralded "final phase drive" by which the Chinese will thrust the Japanese back everywhere.

However sound or unsound this feeling, it appears to exist and to be widespread — with the result that the Kuomintang has already begun to count on a victory not yet achieved. Further concessions to Communist elements are accordingly discouraged.

Although Chinese factions have agreed that a "united front" was a necessity to win the war, the bond between the Kuomintang and the Communists has not been a strong one at any time.

The Kuomintang is frankly jealous of the Communist hold upon sections of the interior China peasantry. Of late there have been accusations that the Reds have continued to spread propaganda in spite of pledges to the contrary.

The Communists, on their part, point out that the Government has never legalized the Communist position despite its promise to do so. In various other respects, including the supply of munitions, the Communists do not feel too well treated.

An apparently rather valid argument for the Reds is that free speech and other promised democratic reforms have been granted grudgingly if at all.

The result has been some sporadic actual military clashes between Communist and Government troops, reviving the former civil warfare days, together with a good deal of grumbling.

The "united front" still exists, however. It has merely taken a few recent thumps.

Mixed Sentiments in Memel Celebration of Return to Reich

MEMEL, Germany, March 22 (AP)—Memel is celebrating today the first anniversary of its return to the Reich, with many fulfilled hopes, but also with many disappointments because of the conflict between Germany and the Allies.

The return of this strip of 940 square miles of Baltic territory and 150,000 persons of German stock to Germany represented Adolf Hitler's last "conquest" before he drew the sword to regain Danzig and the Polish Corridor and conquer what once was Poland.

As Herr Hitler made a triumphant entry last March 23 into Memel, he exclaimed cryptically that "I believe that in the main we have now arrived at the conclusion of this process of reparation."

In the official version of the speech as released to the press, these words were missing. They had been plainly heard, however, by millions, listening on the radio and had followed Herr Hitler's assertion that "we Germans have no intention of doing harm to the rest of the world. The damage which that other world did to Germany, however, had to be repaired again."

But Conquering Forces Came

This cryptic remark was interpreted in some quarters as meaning an end of the surprise maneuvers characterized by the annexation of Austria, the Sudetenland, the Bohemian-Moravian protectorate, and Memel.

A little more than five months later, Danzig declared itself independent of Poland and Herr Hitler's conquering forces overran the Polish Republic. With the former colonies still in the enemy's possession, it is doubtful whether Hitler today could repeat, even if peace were established, that "in the main, . . . the conclusion of this process of reparations" had been reached.

No sooner had Germany regained Memelland than reconstruction began according to the Nazi ideology. Memel was incorporated administratively into the Province of East Prussia. German signs replaced Lithuanian signs. Jews who had not fled were given to understand that the anti-Semitic Nuremberg laws were effective in Memel also.

East Prussian farmers voluntarily contributed seed grain, while the German Government donated sufficient fertilizer for this overwhelmingly agricultural area.

By May 1, the Interim "directorate" was dissolved and the German Administration was now complete.

On the next day, May 2, the Gauleiter (district leader), Erich Koch, solemnly addressed a meeting in the Memel Civic Theater, attended by members of the now-defunct Directorate and Diet, 68 Germans who figured in the Kaunas sedition trial of February, 1935, and representatives of the Army, Navy, the Air Force, and the Nazi Party.

Reconstruction Terms

He unfolded a pretentious reconstruction program, which still stands as the Nazi regime's unwavering desire. But the execution of a great part of the program must be deferred until the world is at peace again.

The main points were:

Forty-four millions of marks (about $17,500,000) to be spent on bringing Memel agriculture, roads, and cities to the standard of East Prussia, of this sum 6,000,000 marks for roadbuilding and improvement, another 6,000,000 marks for housing projects, a Memel meeting hall for 6,000 persons, a new city hall, a theater for 1,000,000, a hospital with 500 beds, an electric power development, a gigantic spa for the "strength through joy" labor organization, modern schools, gymnastic halls, Hitler youth homes, and representative buildings for administrations of the Nazi Party and the Nation's armed forces.

With much vigor, the Nazi regime went after the realization of this program. May, June and July saw many tasks undertaken. During August, however, everyone in Germany expected international complications, with the result that all energies including those of Memel, were devoted to defense purposes.

When war finally was declared, many projects in Memel as elsewhere had to be held up. The main effort in the Memel region now appears to be devoted to intensifying and improving agriculture. As an example, Herr Koch points out the rye yield in Memel territory, as compared with East Prussia, is in the ratio of seven to 12.

Boggs Busy on Maps Again

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—Dr. Samuel Whittemore Boggs is making over again!

The geographer of the State Department is once more changing frontiers on maps, this time the Russo-Finnish borders.

It's an uncertain life that the official geographer leads in these years of boundary shifts.

It started five years ago when France ceded Italy territory in North and East Africa. The same year Premier Mussolini drove into Ethiopia and the maps had to be made over again. Also the Saar region voted itself to Germany.

A couple of years later one Adolf Hitler began to attract Dr. Boggs' attention. There was the little matter of Austria and the Sudetenland.

Herr Hitler again. This time Bohemia and Moravia. Slovakia became "independent."

And Signor Mussolini gathered Albania into the Italian fold.

The European war. Herr Hitler took part of Poland. Russia got the rest. Danzig became German. Russia gave Vilna and territory to Lithuania.

Then Russia acquired naval bases in Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia.

Finally Russia got the Karelian Isthmus and a slice of Northern Finland.

Meantime in the Far East Japan has bitten off a huge chunk of China.

And Admiral Byrd in the Antarctic may give the map makers something to do too.

Dr. Boggs has had to keep track of a fast-shifting world.

The importance of rapid map making may be seen from what happened when Herr Hitler and Joseph Stalin shared Poland between them.

Hundreds of frantic calls were coming to the State Department from Americans to locate their relatives in conquered Poland. Officials handling the requests had to consult Dr. Boggs' detailed frontier map to determine whether to send their dispatch in each case to Berlin or to Moscow. A mistake in locating a town might have meant a delay of many days.

British Laborites Expel Socialist

LONDON (AP)—The British Labor Party Executive Board by a vote of 17 to 3 March 20 expelled Denis N. Pritt, Member of Parliament, for "opposition to the declared policy of the party."

Mr. Pritt is an extreme leftwing Socialist who refused to join in labor's condemnation of the Russian invasion of Finland.

He has published a book, "Must the War Spread?" presenting Russia's case.

Trans-Canada Planes Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 22—Genuine transcontinental air passenger service was opened to Canadians on Feb. 15 when the daily service of Trans-Canada Air Lines between Montreal and Moncton, N. B., hitherto operated only for mail and express, was extended to passengers, according to the Office of the American Commercial Attache.

A close connection is also established with the transatlantic air terminal at Shediac, N. B., near Moncton, when transoceanic service resumes in the summer.

The Trans-Canada plane leaves Moncton at 6:30 p. m. and arrival is scheduled at Montreal at 8:15, Ottawa at 9:20, and Toronto at 11 p. m. Eastward departure from Toronto is at 10 p. m., from Ottawa at 11:30 p. m., and from Montreal at 12:30 a. m., with arrival at Moncton at 4:10 a. m.

Parkway to Return 2,500,000 Dimes

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 22 (AP)—$250,000 collected in dimes through a toll on the Hutchinson River Parkway must be returned to drivers. The refund was ordered by Supreme Court Appellate Division and will begin March 26 at the office of Finance Commissioner Herbert C. Gerlach.

Applications will be received personally or by mail until Oct. 1. Each applicant must present a receipt or declaration that he paid the tolls; judgment of the validity of applications presumably is up to the Commissioner.

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Newsmen 'See' Damage At Germany's Sylt Base

HÖRNUM, ISLAND OF SYLT, Germany, March 22 (AP)—Three American newspapermen, including an Associated Press correspondent, toured this island outpost of Germany's aerial front and what they were able to see tends to bear out the German version that nearly seven hours of British bombardment two days ago had "little if any military effectiveness."

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring's own plane, the "Manfred von Richthofen," carried them yesterday to the German coast where they transferred for a railway trip across the six-mile Hindenburg Dam causeway from the mainland to the Island of Sylt.

The dispatch indicates that the newspapermen were not shown over the air base from the air and the reason for landing on the mainland—and not one of Sylt's flying fields—ostensibly was to permit a closer examination of the causeway.

This is what they found:

1. Sylt's lifeline railway across the causeway apparently undamaged. However, their slow train stopped frequently for inspection of the right-of-way.

2. Shattered windows of airplane hangars, but no evidence of direct hits on hangars.

3. Sand dunes at the southern end of the island pitted with bomb craters. Officers estimated that about 40 bombs fell on the extensive grounds of the airport in the south.

4. A building, which Germans identified as an infirmary, with its roof blown off and walls cracked. Germans said that no one was killed there, because all patients had taken refuge in the cellar before the building was hit.

5. A small structure, identified as a target range, extensively damaged.

6. Evidence that an incendiary bomb had struck a great steel crane used to lift seaplanes from the water but had sputtered out on the iron platform.

Authorities said that three civilians were struck by bomb splinters. A section of Sylt's civilian population, mostly women, children, and men above military age, remain on the island, tending their farms and lobster pots.

German fliers said the hangars and crane probably were the British objectives but that the bombs were released from too great heights for accuracy.

"Our antiaircraft guns harried the attackers and they seemed to be nervous," the fliers said. "There was lots of noise, but little if any military effectiveness."

Three British planes were shot down—one near Hörnum—according to the German report. One machine sank in the sea.

The visit to Sylt was permitted by the German High Command after it had been suggested by the correspondents.

Strategic Base

Sylt Island is Germany's largest island in the North Sea, says a special bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

"An important air base, it is linked with the coast by an eight-mile dam or causeway, the Hindenburg, built between 1923 and 1927, over which runs a railway branch connecting with a network of continental lines.

"Although the island is 40 square miles in area, its shape is such that it offers a difficult target for high altitude aerial attack. Nearly 23 miles long, it is generally only about half a mile wide, except at its center, where a narrow peninsula extends eastward to within 10 miles of the mainland where Germany and Denmark meet. The dam joins the peninsula to the mainland.

"The railway which crosses the dam and peninsula to the island's coastal town of Westerland splits there into T-shape, running northward to List and southward to Hörnum.

"In normal times Sylt—now reported largely evacuated except for military purposes—has a population of about 5,000 people, who make their living by fishing, farming, and cattle raising. Westerland with its excellent sandy beach, is a popular peacetime summer resort.

"The island, along with the mainland duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, was once a Danish possession. The war of 1864, with Prussia and Austria joined against Denmark, however, left the entire region in the hands of the Prussians, who desired it in order to build the strategic Kiel Canal which eventually gave Germany direct passage between the Baltic and North Seas.

"In a direct air line, Sylt is some 300 miles from the nearest point on the English coast, or little more than an hour's ride as the bomber flies."

British Sink Ship

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—The first torpedoing of a German merchantman by a British submarine and the increase to six of the Danish merchantmen sunk by German submarines in the last two days was reported today.

The British submarine's victim was the 4,947-ton Heddernheim which the Admiralty announced went down eight miles off the Danish Coast shortly before midnight last night. Of the 36-man crew, the Danish Coast Guard cutter Skagen rescued 35; one man was taken aboard the submarine.

The British Admiralty reported that 11 British and neutral ships had been sunk or damaged by German action in the past three days, but scoffed at the German contention that nine ships were sunk in the raid on a British convoy on March 20.

Newest Danish losses, announced by the British to have been caused by German submarines, were:

The 1,929-ton Christiansborg, reported torpedoed without warning.

The 1,206-ton Charkow, sunk off the Scottish East Coast.

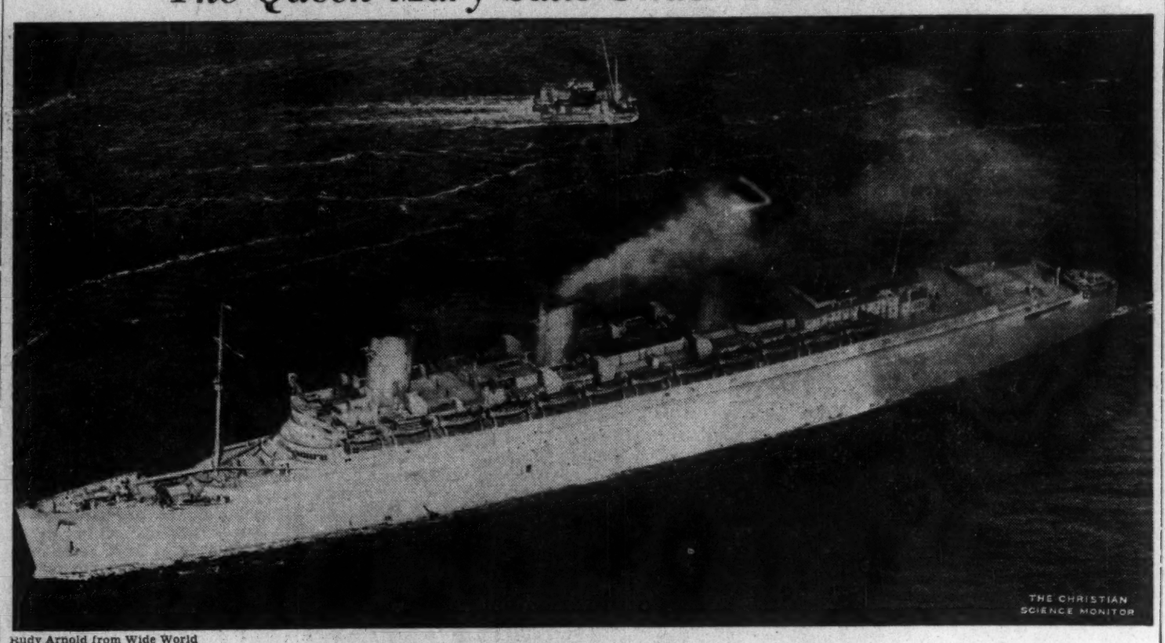
The other Danish losses, which brought to 13 the number of British or neutral ships sunk or damaged in the last three days, were reported yesterday.

They included the 1,654-ton motorship Algier, torpedoed in the Atlantic March 20 with a loss of four of the crew and one woman passenger; the 1,229-ton Minsk, 11 men missing; the 2,109-ton Bothal, 15 missing; and the 1,153-ton Viking, 15 missing.

The Admiralty said that three ships first reported bombed now are safe; and that two others were damaged but reached port.

The latter five vessels were listed respectively as: the Norwegian Svinta, 1,267 tons, and Tora Elise, 721 tons, the Swedish Utklippan, 1,599 tons, the Norwegian Erling Lindoe, 1,281 tons, and the British Northern Coast, 1,211 tons.

The Queen Mary Sails Under Sealed Orders



Rudy Arnold from Wide World

British Luxury Liner Leaves New York Without Her Luxurious Furnishings on War Mission

British Defense and Industry Compete in Man-Power Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The struggle between the demands of the armed forces for man power and those of manufacturers for the same essential commodity is already being felt here.

Evidence of this fact is seen in the growing concern of manufacturers of export goods at the prospect of labor scarcity, which has led a number of them to urge the Ministry of Labor to recast its schedule of reserved occupations, so that more young skilled men can remain at their jobs.

The increased speed with which men are being called to the colors has brought the problem from the realm of speculation to that of fact. Many firms are finding themselves hard put to maintain output.

Only in one set of trades—engineering and shipbuilding—is this difficulty being tackled on a national scale. Here the new arms programs have stressed the need for skilled workers in advance, and both Government and single concerns are busy preparing plans for training new industrial talent.

No Machinery for Adjudication

For manufacturers outside the main war industries, however, the struggle for man power has started suddenly and almost unexpectedly and there is no ready-made machinery for adjudicating between claims of armed service and trade, neither is there any plan for providing new labor on a large scale.

The Ministry af Labor has powers, in consultation with Trade-Unions, to organize the supply of man power, but manufacturers feel the need of some official organization which would watch over the particular problems in each trade.

A development which seems likely to be copied is the establishment of a Man-Power Board by the Advisory Council of the Wool Control. This board has the duty of assuring the maintenance of essential production during the calling up of men to the armed forces. The cotton industry is already planning to follow the woolen industry's lead in this respect.

There is a pronounced shortage of labor in the cotton trade and the two main employers' organizations in the trade—the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association and the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association have recently both made representations to the Ministry of Labor, urging most strongly the reduction of the calling-up age for cotton workers.

Key Men Needed

At the recent annual meeting of the federation, Mr. W. M. Wiggins, the President, declared that at a time when the industry is finding great difficulty in meeting Government requirements, much machinery is lying idle because of the shortage of labor, and he made a special appeal to former cotton operatives who are disengaged to offer themselves for employment again.

Key men are particularly needed because so many other operatives are dependent upon them. These men normally started to learn their jobs at the age of 20 or 21, taking about four or five years to become proficient. Recently these men have not been recruited so readily and the age average has risen considerably.

Manufacturers feel that the establishment of man-power boards in the main export and nonwar industries would be a progressive step which would not only ease the position for employers but would simplify the work of the Ministry of Labor in organizing manpower.

Liners at Sea Show British Sure of Safety

By the Associated Press

Departure of the Queen Mary and Mauretania from New York Harbor is regarded as indicative of British certainty that the Nazi surface Navy is a futile force in this war outside its home and adjacent waters.

If the British had any serious fear of a Nazi successor to the scuttled pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee getting to sea, the Queen Mary and the Mauretania would probably have continued to doze indefinitely at their New York docks.

Berlin, in seeking to break the Allied sea blockade and force a negotiated peace through counter blockade, must also weigh the circumstance that two other huge and swift ships, the French liner Normandie and the British Queen Elizabeth, are in New York, awaiting a call to war duty. Their turn will certainly come if the pioneering of the Queen Mary and the Mauretania obtains the results that London hopes for.

Both the two big craft now at sea on an undisclosed mission and the two even larger sea units which may follow them probably will steer clear of the North Sea and the Nazi submarine and air menaces there. But as fast ferries for troops or supplies in the Pacific, or any other sea still safeguarded by Allied naval power, these big ships could release lesser merchant craft for trans-Atlantic and North Sea employment.

Britain's sea power rests as much on its vast fleet of small cargo craft as upon its battle fleets or great liners. A new and significant term has been coined for the little ships in this war. They are dubbed "expendable" ships.

The shipping world knows only vaguely, due to the censorship, just what part of that "expendable" fleet might be released from distant seas for more perilous voyaging to and from war-beset home waters. The British Admiralty knows exactly, and has acted accordingly in calling the Queen Mary and Mauretania to war service. Their speed is as vital a factor as their great tonnage which adds 116,974 tons to the operating British merchant fleet.

British Use Easter Holidays As Time of Family Reunion

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 22—The general holiday which traditionally marks the Easter week end found the British scanning the skies. Not because they are concerned with raiding aircraft, but because they are very much concerned with that extremely secret topic—the weather.

The censor forbids any disclosure here of what atmospheric signs and portents are discerned aloft, but it is permissible to tell what all are hoping to see—namely, sunshine. For this week end was heralded as an opportunity for an outdoor vacation, eagerly awaited in particular by those to whom it promises a brief respite from the sustained pressure involved in Britain's national war effort.

The special holiday increase in gas allowance encouraged thousands of motorists to plan pleasure trips of the type numbered among Britain's lost enjoyments since petrol rationing began—with a full moon to diminsh difficulties of night driving through the impenetrable blackout.

Time for Family Reunions

To many folk the holiday meant what it did to King George and Queen Elizabeth—a family reunion. Their Majestic decided to join their children in the country, and this arrangement had countless humble counterparts in cases where mothers and fathers planned an Easter visit to children evacuated from the towns on account of the possible danger of air raids. The authorities urged the parents to do this rather than court subsequent complexities by inviting the youngsters home, probably making them reluctant to return to their billets afterward.

In hundreds of thousands of homes the success of the reunion hinged on the ability of sons, husbands, daughters or wives to obtain leave from the fighting forces and the women's auxiliary services. Judging by the number of uniforms seen amid the throngs of civilian holiday-makers at the railway terminals, this ability was considerable. Timely restoration of various motorcoach road routings was a boon to many travelers.

Special Trains Put On

Despite war difficulties in regard to rolling stock and coal, the railway companies put on many special trains to cope with the Easter passenger rush of peacetime proportions, and one line announced 70 specials bound for Blackpool, the Cooney Island of England's northwest coast. Holidayers are excused perhaps from having no particular wish to patronize the east coast, owing to the popularity of that locality with German visitors by air, but several watering places there made justified preparations for an influx and furnished amusement programs "as near normal as possible."

This, indeed, has been the aim of all entertainment providers, not forgetting the showmen at fairs which form a traditional feature of England's Easter Monday festivities. Illumination on fair grounds is forbidden, however, so when the classic "cockney" gathering on the Heath at "Happy Hampstead" in Northwest London was arranged to take place as usual it was with the proviso that the swings and roundabouts must come to rest at sunset, which is normally when the fun begins to wax the liveliest.

Cars Come From Hiding

Restrictions are inherent in the war setup and relief of motorists at the mitigation of one of theirs—a slight augmentation of gas allowance for Easter—brought thousands of cars out of store, put the licensing authorities under heavy pressure in the week preceding the holiday, and kept officials of the Automobile Association and the Royal Automobile Club busy answering an average of 500 inquiries daily from people contemplating excursions. An ingenious scheme favored by some motorists was to transport their cars by rail to some picturesque district, in order to utilize the precious gas ration to the best advantage.

Of course, there is another side to the Eastertide picture of wartime Britain on holiday, a side which shows thousands at work so millions may take their east, factory hands and officials engaged day and night in the production of war essentials, members of the fighting services riveted on duty, air raid, wardens and other vigilants on the home front ceaselessly alert. Workers at Nottinghamshire, at their own request, remained at the coal face in order to help insure that the country would not be short of coal.

Vocational Expert Criticizes Practice Of 'Typing' Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The practice of "typing" pupils for certain occupations through I Q tests was ridiculed here by Harry A. Jager, chief of the United States Department of Education's Occupational Information and Guidance Service, in outlining ideas for a community vocational educational program.

"I personally do not believe the I Q system is efficient," he told the Richmond Federation of Parents and Teachers.

In deciding the most desirable occupation for an individual, he declared, advisers of a youth must "discover what kind of a person he is and analyze his aptitudes."

Determining which youths need what training was listed by Mr. Jager as one of four questions to be answered before a vocational program actually is begun. He said it was necessary to know how many youths needed vocational education, what they wanted to do, and where they could find it. He urged what he called "follow-up surveys" to determine occupations of all youths who have attended school, whether or not they were graduated.

In arranging a system of vocational education, Dr. Jager said, organizers must break way from the "tradition-bound idea of what the curriculum should be." The program should be adapted to the needs of youth, without regard to precedent, he said.

Reynaud Sets French Goal 'To Fight and Win' War

Continued from Page 1

concerted action, perhaps political and economic rather than military, will occur in the Balkans in the fairly near future. It also seems plausible that the Hitler-Mussolini meeting at the Brenner Pass was largely designed to obtain an Italian understanding in this connection, although only later events will show how far this is achieved.

'A Complete War'

PARIS, March 22 (AP)—The text of Premier Reynaud's declaration to the French Chamber follows:

"France is engaged in a complete war.

"A powerful enemy is transforming and concentrating all its human activity into warfare in order to triumph.

"Aided by the treachery of the Soviets, it is carrying the fight into all quarters and working out all the blows which it is giving with a sort of genius for destruction that we certainly do not fail to recognize as not only awe-inspiring, but at the same time hateful.

"By this fact alone the state of this war to the end is the whole stake.

"To win is to save everything. To lose is to lose all.

"Gentlemen: Parliament, exhibiting the national sentiment, has measured the terrible realities from every angle.

"Thus the Government which presents itself before you has no other reason for existence and wants no other than this: To raise and direct all French energies to fight and win and to crush treason from whatever angle it comes.

"Thanks to your confidence and your help we will accomplish this task.

"If it were necessary to have another comfort we would only have to count on the immense resources of our country and our Empire. We would have only to look our admirable Allies straight in the eyes. We would have only to remember the valor of our people, the efforts of our workmen and of our farmers, the strength of our armies, the ardor of our soldiers and the bravery of our leaders.

"We would only finally have to think of the eternal spirit of France."

Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps read the same declaration in the Senate.

Cabinet Posts

PARIS, March 21 (AP)—The party affiliations of the members of Premier Paul Reynaud's new Cabinet follow:

Eight Radical Socialists

Edouard Daladier, former Premier, Minister of Defense; Camille Chautemps, Vice-Premier; Lucien Lamoureux, Finance; César Campinchi, Navy; Albert Sarraut, Public Instructor; Jules Julien, Communications; Henri Queuille, Provisions; Henri Roy, Interior.

Three Socialists

Albert Sérol, Justice; Albert Rivière, Pensions; Georges Monnet, Blockade.

Four Socialist and Republican Union

Marcel Béraud, Public Health; Alfonse Rio, Merchant Marine; Louis Oscar Frossard, Information; Charles Pomaret, Labor.

One Independent Radical

Paul Reynaud, Premier and Foreign.

Two Independent Republicans

Georges Mandel, Colonies; Paul Thellier, Agriculture and National Economy.

One Democratic Left

Laurent Eynac, Air.

One Republican Socialist

Anatole de Monzie, Public Works and Transport.

One Left Republican

Louis Rollin, Commerce and Industry.

One Nonpartisan

Raoul Dautry, Armament.

Vote Corrected

PARIS, March 22 (AP)—A correction published in the Official Journal yesterday disclosed a miscount of ballots in the Chamber session that led to Premier Edouard Daladier's resignation. The error, however, was not significant.

Sixteen deputies who had voted for the Government had been counted by a "material error" as abstainers and one, listed as supporting the Daladier Cabinet, had abstained.

This changed the result of Wednesday's early morning vote. It was originally given as 239 for the Government, one against and 300 abstensions. The correct figure is 254 for the Government, one against and 285 abstensions.

The revision still failed to give M. Daladier a majority of the Chamber. Parliamentary observers said such an error was unprecedented.

House Clash Slated on NLRB

Continued from Page 1

grounds of economy. It is on this ostensible basis that the floor fight against the Labor Board will be made and brought to the House.

Two Items Cut Deeply

The Appropriations Committee reported out the $954,189,700 Labor Department-Federal Security supply bill yesterday with few reductions, the total cuts being only $11,798,942 below budget estimates. But in two items it cut drastically, considering the amounts involved. Instead of $3,180,000 for the Labor Board proposed by the budget, it recommended $2,843,000, a cut of $337,000, or more than one-tenth.

The Committee also recommended that the separate Wage-Hour Division of the Labor Department receive $5,105,000, or $1,080,000 less than the budget estimate, a 17 per cent cut.

These sharp cuts were accompanied by a critical Committee report urging administrative changes in either agency, which brings not only the matter of the Labor Board, but the unrelated present status of the Wage-Hour Division, before the House for immediate consideration. An element in the House membership has been hostile to both these agencies and will be glad to reduce their power by cutting their funds. But for the most part attention centers on the Labor Board which has been a national storm center even before the Supreme Court upheld its constitutionality.

Restrictions Urged

The Appropriations Committee urged that monetary restrictions be employed, where the NLRB is concerned, to make effective certain recommendations by the Smith Committee. It recommended that the Division of Economics and Research headed by David J. Saposs, be abolished and $95,000 for economists' salaries be deducted from the Board's appropriation. This was the proposal that the House Labor Committee just rejected. It recommends also that the Board's operating personnel be cut as it was "overstaffed." It recommended that all the Board's expenditures be made "in strict compliance" with the Federal code prohibiting use of money for lobbying; also that funds be denied in cases where the Board is asserted to be too liberal in awarding promotions.

Labor Board spokesmen argue the Economics Division is helpful in writing court briefs following the documented economic argumentation method originally introduced by Mr. Justice Brandeis in labor and industrial cases.

The effect of the proposed economy is to bring certain aspects of the turbulent subject to the floor of the House on a money matter that short-cuts the Labor Committee.

While this subject was boiling up in one part of the capital, the question of the Board's administrative methods was bubbling up in another. The October report of the four Regional Directors was undertaken, it was declared, on the basis of criticisms by Dr. Leiserson of the secretary's office, held by Nathan Witt. Dr. Leiserson has been seeking Mr. Witt's removal for several months.

Congressman Smith, in giving out the report yesterday, charged that the Board had pigeon-holed it. He was quoted as saying, "Our future examination of the Board members will doubtless reveal why so thorough and painstaking a report was not acted upon."

Department chiefs in the report complained of lack of accessibility to Board members, of over-concentration of administration and personnel duties in the office of Mr. Witt, and lack of co-ordination both within the Washington office, and between the Washington office and the field.

Report "Confidential"

Among eight conclusions the report declared the "Administrative Division insufficiently organized" and that "to many functions are centered in the Secretary's office and there is too little delegation of responsibility."

Commenting on this report today, Chairman Madden said in part, "The board has constantly sought to improve its procedures and has frequently examined its own administrative processes with a view to improvement."

Explaining that for some time it had been realized that the office of Secretary Witt had been understaffed he described methods to meet the problem. The Regional Directors report, he said "was intended, of course, solely for the confidential use of the Board and addressed itself exclusively to matters which the Regional Directors thought should be improved."

Mr. Madden then referred to the terms of the report and asserted that a number of recommendations had been put into effect. In defense of Mr. Witt, he declared,

"After the Regional Directors had completed their report, in the presence of Mr. Smith and Dr. Leiserson and with nobody from the Secretary's office present, I asked the Regional Directors their opinion about the competence of the present administrative staff. Each one of them spoke in the highest terms of the competence of the present staff."

Mr. Madden did not go into personalities. However, correspondents who have covered the Smith Committee hearings recalled that Dr. Leiserson testified that after the report was concluded he renewed a previous motion that the Board have Mr. Witt "relieved of his duties as Secretary."

"The report of the four Regional Directors," Dr. Leiserson charged, "showed plainly that Mr. Witt did not have the ability and imagination enough to analyze the mass of work that came to the Secretary's office or to organize and manage it on an efficient basis."

South Carolina Rejects Wage Assignment Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A bill introduced by Representative Hughes of Oconee to require approval by the employer before an employee could assign future wages was defeated in the House. The House also reconsidered its action of recent date by which it killed a bill to regulate the small loan business. The vote was 64 to 28 against the wages assignment resolution.

A three-hour parliamentary debate preceded the 51 to 40 ballot by which the House reconsidered the vote of last week whereby it tabled the measure to license concerns making loans less than $300.

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Future of U. S.-Japan Relations Seen Linked to Tokyo's Trade Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Japan and Mexico, both at loggerheads with the United States over disputes affecting trade, move swiftly in an effort to convert their mutual tribulations into a new commercial alliance.

A Mexican commission is on its way to Tokyo, at the invitation of the Economic Federation of Japan and the Tokyo Confederation of Associations of Exporters and Importers for Latin America. The commission will study means for increasing trade between Japan and Mexico.

Ernesto Hidalgo, Chief Clerk of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, heads the Mexican trade mission. Other members represent the Foreign Trade Department of the National Bank of Commerce; the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and the salt industry; the Mexico City Chamber of Commerce; the Mazatlan Branch of the Bank of Mexico; the National Bank of Mexico; the National Bank of Farm Credit; the American Export Company; the Mining and Mercantile Credit and Import-Export Credit Bank; the National Association of Advertising, and Petroleos Mexicanos, the government oil industry.

Japanese Aims

Japan's effort is to obtain Mexican raw materials in exchange for silk, artificial silk, and manufactured articles. Chief raw materials available here for such exchange are oil, iron, farm products and salt, all of which Japan needs in large quantities. Another possibility which will be considered is the establishment of factories and metal foundries here, backed by Japanese capital.

The Mexican commission is one of several invited from Latin America, where Japan's penetration and activities have been intensified since the expiration of the United States-Japanese Trade Treaty late in January. Commissions from Argentina and Peru have already left for Japan and invitations have been given to Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia and Spain to send similar trade missions.

Oil and metals are Mexico's chief exports. Any increase in Japan's purchase of these products automatically decreases United States trade here, since Japanese goods will be taken in exchange for them, on a reciprocal basis. One current report indicates that a large contract for Mexican oil is under consideration, in addition to the contract for 50,000 tons signed in September.

Technical Difficulties

Fulfillment of any large oil deal involves many technical difficulties. Chief of these is transportation. Mexico is at present unable to deliver oil in any large quantities at a Pacific port. All shipments consequently must be made from Gulf ports, and go through the Panama Canal. This adds an approximate 35 cents a barrel to the cost, over prices paid by Japan for oil shipped from California. Also 1,500 miles is added to the journey of an oil tanker.

Four shipments of approximately 85,000 barrels each have been made on the September contract, which, it is understood, was sold by Mexico at 35 cents below the market price in order to compensate for the increased shipping costs. The one possibility for overcoming this penalty is the construction of a pipeline across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which will carry oil from the east coast fields to the Pacific port of Salina Cruz.

Construction of this pipeline has been predicted for the past two years. To date, the only tangible evidence of its being laid is the widening of the roadbed of the railway across the Isthmus, which is now being done. It is believed that this work is preliminary to laying the pipeline whose cost would be justified if a long-term contract for selling oil to Japan is signed.

Japanese Capital

Japanese capital is also invested in two Mexican oil companies, the Compania Veracruzana and the La Laguna Company. These companies have concessions in the State of Chiapas, where one well is being drilled, and in San Luis Potosi where two wells are drilling and permits for five have been granted. So far no major production has been brought in by the two companies. But the great reservoirs of Mexican oil belonging to the Government are available to supply any demand made by Japanese markets.

Large iron deposits on the west coast offer the greatest source for Japanese supply, but these will also need large investments for production, refining and transportation to ports. The salt mines in Lower California also interest the Japanese intensely since Japan needs salt, and this is one of the raw materials offering the greatest possibilities for exploitation.

Japanese Penetration

The Japanese penetration here accordingly depends upon the investment of considerable capital, and the primary question is: How much capital can Japan supply? The country is now bled white by two years of disastrous war in China, and it is doubtful if it can command any large sums for investing abroad. The ingenuity of the Japanese must not, however, be overlooked. It will be interesting to see what means Tokyo may offer for increasing trade with Latin America.

The direct link between the expiration of the Japanese-United States trade treaty, and the threat of embargoes upon United States war materials to Japan, is obvious. Japan does not intend to be caught napping if such embargoes should be imposed. Its new sources will have been opened in Latin American markets, and any increase of Japanese trade here will be at the direct expense of the United States market to the south, as well as undermining Inter-American relations at a strategic point.

U. S. Loan to China 'Displeases' Japan

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, March 22

Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita told the Japanese Diet today that the recent United States credit of $20,000,000 to China was "disagreeable" to Japan.

He said Tokyo had no intention of taking counter measures and expressed the belief that the United States would not enact an embargo on goods to Japan.

Previously the Foreign Minister declared that feeling in the United States against Japan resulted from the policy followed by the American Government.

Aid for China

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt turned over to the Red Cross today an appeal to help meet a "desperate food shortage in China."

The appeal, which asked specifically for cracked wheat, came from the American Advisory Committee for Civilian Relief in China. It was transmitted through Clarence E. Gauss, United States Consul General in Shanghai.

The Relief Committee said that the wheat supply was exhausted, rice and other grains were scarce and the prices were soaring, so that relief efforts were being defeated.

"We respectfully request your aid in obtaining gift and shipment cracked wheat for relief in China," the message said. "This would assist in meeting desperate food shortage in China where multitudes of poor are suffering from hunger and would be effective expression of American good will."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—Future relations between the United States and Japan are liable to depend, to a considerable degree, upon the success or failure of the current Japanese trade drive in Latin America, according to a belief held in some State Department circles as a Mexican trade delegation joins the Latin American parade to Tokyo.

If the Japanese attain a considerable measure of success in regaining their former place in Latin American trade, thus lessening their dependence upon the United States in the matter of imports and exports, Washington may find itself with a sudden hardening in Tokyo on American claims in China, while a failure to develop a satisfactory Latin American trade may force the Japanese to adopt a more conciliatory attitude toward this country, it is held.

Thus Japanese trade negotiations with such countries as Argentina, Mexico, and Uruguay are being closely followed here for their possible political aftermath as well as for the direct effect they may have on Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade agreements program.

Next Move From Japan

Although there is ample evidence from Japan that that country would like to see something done to improve commercial relations betwen it and the United States, especially in regard to negotiating a new trade treaty to replace the recently abrogated treaty of 1911, the State Department gives no indication of changing its opinion that the next move is up to Japan.

While there is still much that this country can do in the matter of restricting trade with Japan, the feeling is still current in the White House and State Department that the "moral embargo" on the shipment of implements of aerial warfare to Japan and the abrogation of the treaty are sufficient for the present.

It is pointed out that there has been a notable slackening in Japanese anti-American acts during the past few months, indicating that Japan is not at all certain of the exact course to pursue in relation to this country in regard to American rights in China.

[Damage by Japanese bombs to the American Church mission at Kingtehchen, world famous porcelain and pottery center of Kiangsi Province, is reported by the Associated Press from Peiping. The bombing, Feb. 2, was the first known damage to American property in 1940.]

Japan's uncertainty is heightened, observers here declare, by the tight commercial and financial spot into which Japan has gotten itself due to declining foreign trade and rising costs of living at home.

Extreme Caution

Although there is the realization here that this may give the United States the whip hand, officials intend to move with extreme caution for several reasons.

First, there is the realization that with the military clique still firmly in the Japanese saddle too great pressure by this country might send Japan into new adventures, especially against the Dutch East Indies, in an attempt to fight its way out of an impossible situation. The one thing this country wants to avoid is a further dislocation of Far Eastern equilibrium, especially in view of the situation in Europe.

In the second place, the State Department is inclined to take a somewhat longer view than sometimes prevails in other branches of the Government and it recognizes that after all is said and done the United States and Japan must live and trade together and that any irrevocable step is to be deferred as long as possible.

It is for this reason that the State Department unofficially frowns upon loose talk in Congress about a total embargo upon Japan. While there are several influential members of the Department who are strong in their advocacy of such an embargo, the general feeling seems to be that other methods or persuasion and pressure in protecting American rights in the Far East must be exhausted first. For the time being, at least, these counsels of moderation seem mostly likely to prevail.

20,494 Tons in Canada

OTTAWA—Exports of asbestos from Canada during 1939 amounted to 186,238 tons valued at $12,463,177, compared with 165,744 tons valued at $10,872,435 in 1938. This is a rise of 20,494 tons.

Lloyd's Is Still Lloyd's, War or Not

Things are changed in insurance, it's true—But tradition must go on—Aid to Government

By John Allan May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Lloyd's of London, famous as probably the oldest and largest of all marine insurance organizations and as the concern that will insure anything from a film star's smile to the Queen Mary, is carrying on its world-wide activities almost unimpeded by the burdens of war.

Insuring ships and cargoes of practically every sea-going nation, despite the greatly increased hazards of the oceans of 1940, Lloyd's is indeed A1 as far as Britain's trading is concerned. For its huge business is one of Britain's largest single items on the list of "invisible exports" and as such is helping this country pay its way.

But Lloyd's has had to sacrifice, momentarily at least, some of its individual rights for the sake of its reputation. Like almost every other large and important institution in Britain, Lloyd's is now for the most part a Government organization.

In the case of Lloyd's, however, it is not the company which has gone to the Government, but the Government which has come to the company. For Whitehall has set up its Government War Risk Insurance Office in Lloyd's building, alongside the many marine insurance companies which still carry on their private business there.

Prepared for War

"We have not had much in the way of alarms and excursions in the period of change," a marine insurance expert declares. "But why should we? We were quite prepared for the eventuality of war. And, after all, we know a little about war risks—Lloyd's has carried on through quite a number of campaigns in its 200 or more years of history."

In September, 1939, Lloyd's of London was ready to transpose itself harmoniously and instantaneously from the peace to the war key. The transition was effected so speedily that workers left their desks on a Friday evening with the place looking and acting just as usual, and returned Monday morning, Sept. 4, to find that, although nobody had been in the place since they left, things were quite different!

All war-risk insurance had become the concern of the Government War Insurance Office, and there was the office just getting down to its first day's work.

That scene presented a remarkable difference from that of August, 1914, when the Marine Insurance Market (Lloyd's and the marine insurance companies) were to all intents and purposes caught unprepared, not knowing what the Government intended or what its war purpose was to be. After considerable bother, underwriters hesitantly agreed to protect the Nation's overseas trade, and such new machinery as was needed was improvised in great haste.

Special Machinery

The difference between the calm Lloyd's of 1939 and the agitated Lloyd's of 1914 is accounted for by the fact that for four years Lloyd's had been evolving special machinery to deal with just such a happening as occurred. Lloyd's, being truly international in scope, had reason to be interested in a literal sense in all Europe's times of unrest.

In 1935, the Italo-Ethiopian War had caused Lloyd's and the marine insurance companies jointly to build machinery for rating war risks and fixing conditions of war-risk policies, for which purposes a special committee was established. Before this committee had time to disband, the Sino-Japanese War, the Spanish Civil War and troubles in Palestine came onto its horizon and kept it sitting.

Soon the succession of European crises threatened the market to a serious extent, but the committee kept the London marine market steady by producing a full plan for war-risk insurance, quite different and distinct from its routine insurance against purely maritime perils.

The most important single measure which underwriters approved was an agreement that cargo should be insured only against war hazards while actually on board ship, so the possibility of wholesale losses on accumulations of goods at ports, through air attack, was eliminated. This agreement was watched with interest abroad; so much so, indeed, that foreign markets, including the German marine insurance market, adopted it, and it is now of world-wide application.

Government Plays Role

The darkening days of September, 1938, bringing with them the acute realization of the proximity of European disaster, served to complete Lloyd's basis of war work.

Lloyd's carries on in the matter of protecting shipping from ordinary perils of the sea. The war has served only to emphasize the solidarity of the whole market in this traditional business, for all marine insurance companies with offices outside Lloyd's Building have come under the shelter of its roof, and the entire London Maritime Market is centralized in one building.

Almost the only thing which has suffered from war around Lloyd's is the famous world-wide shipping intelligence service, which, now that secrecy is so important, has been of necessity curtailed. It has not disappeared completely. It is still available to underwriters who place themselves under a pledge of secrecy. This was the practice adopted in 1914-18, and it is stated that there never has been a single case of breach of confidence.

Wide World

Tradition of Two Centuries Continues

Upper: Caller ringing the Lutine Bell at Lloyd's. In the seventeenth century Edward Lloyd provided seats for customers in booths similar to those in small eating places today. He also furnished refreshments and, since most of his customers were shipowners and merchants, he collected news of arrivals and departures of ships and of maritime disasters. From that small beginning Lloyd's developed, a great corporation composed of about 2,000 members. Contrary to common belief, Lloyd's as a corporation does not transact business but provides members with premises, a vast world-wide information service, and many other facilities. Lower: Marine casualty board and loss book at Lloyd's in London.

Japan Convicts U. S. Writer

TOKYO, March 22 (AP)—James R. Young, International News Service Correspondent, was convicted on a charge of "spreading false rumors" and given a six-month suspended sentence today in Tokyo District Court.

Judge Sanehiro Hotta, speaking through an interpreter, lectured Mr. Young on the "seriousness" of his offense, but said he found extenuating circumstances "in the fact that you are an American and a correspondent whose duty requires you to transmit news."

Mr. Young went back to jail, where he probably will remain until next Saturday, expiration of the seven-day period allowed both sides for appeal.

Mr. Young was arrested here Jan. 21 soon after his return from China where, a Japanese Foreign Office spokesman charged, he sent "extremely slanderous news reports regarding the Japanese forces." He was accused also of spreading "fabrications and rumors" among Japanese and foreigners here.

Japan and Nazis

TOKYO, March 22 (AP)—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita told the Japanese Diet today that "Japan will not put any obstacles in Germany's way by joining hands with Britain or America" during the European war.

Mr. Arita added that Japan was "certain" of the ultimate outcome of the conflict, but declared the matter was too delicate to explain further.

Supplementing the Foreign Minister's remarks, Naval Minister Admiral Zengo Yoshida asserted that "We are going to dispose of the China incident with our eyes wide open to the world situation."

Attitude Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Although Japanese authorities have been pursuing generally conciliatory policies toward America and Americans, in contrast to their brisk attitude over the past several months toward the British, it seems evident that there is a growing pressure resulting from submerged irritation. With increasing frequency the Japanese press comments upon Washington, and upon individual Americans, with obvious annoyance.

A significant suggestion of a "purge" of inconvenient foreign press correspondents was recently put forward by the Shimbun-no-Shimbun (Journal of Journals) in the course of comment upon the arrest of James R. Young, American newspaperman. This organ says that everything Mr. Young did or said was closely watched by Japanese officialdom from the moment in Shanghai last autumn when he gave an interview to a local newspaper expressing the opinion that "this winter in Japan will be very gloomy." That such an utterance could bring such a response is perhaps typical of the "touchy" state of Japanese officialdom, and the press, at the present time.

According to the quoted journal, "many undesirable foreigners have in the past acted in Japan in the mask of newspaper correspondents," which may be an accusation that spies have posed as reporters but which rather more likely is only a generalized expression of annoyance over the free-speech habits of the foreigners.

China War to Go On, Gen. Hata Declares

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, March 22

War Minister Gen. Shunroku Hata announced today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese army still numbers 2,000,000 men and that "the holy war" for "a New Order in Asia" would continue.

Appearing before the budget committee of the Lower Chamber, he said that neither the formation of the new Japanese - supported Wang Ching-wei Government for China nor the insistence of foreign powers on the validity of the Nine Power Treaty would deter the Japanese Army from completion of its mission.

"The ultimate purpose of the current China affair," General Hata said, "transcends the Nine Power Treaty, and although Japan signed it, her military operations cannot be restricted thereby."

What of Philippines? An Independence Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The approach of Philippine independence from the United States combined with Japan's attempt to establish a new order in the Far East directly concerns United States Far Eastern foreign policy. To make a study of the economic, political, and social issues in the Philippine Islands, The Christian Science Monitor has sent its Far Eastern correspondent to Manila. Here is the first of a group of stories based on his study.

MANILA—So much has been said and written of late about Filipino second thought on independence from America that many people outside this archipelago take it for granted that there is relatively wide acceptance of this new idea. Many believe, moreover, that the Filipinos are about to come out frankly for a change, and that when they do, Uncle Sam will arrange a new status providing for indefinite continuation of the partnership of the past four decades.

But one calm, smiling, informal but influential American resident of Manila thinks that independence is going through in 1946 on schedule. At any rate he is conducting himself on that assumption. And his attitude is both interesting and important, for he happens to be Francis B. Sayre, American High Commissioner to the Philippines.

This lawyer-diplomat, son-in-law of President Wilson, who carried the Philippines farther along the path of self-government and toward ultimate independence than any other man, is a hard-shelled realist.

Study of history has convinced him that history does not turn backward, and he finds a number of stubborn facts lying athwart any easy theory of return to times now definitely past so far as the Philippines are concerned.

Courses Are Diverging

Combining this realism with a touch of the seer and mystic and poet, Mr. Sayre finds the United States and the Philippines "floating down the river of time, their courses now diverging and not easily to be brought back together again."

To quote him too explicitly on matters of personal opinion is perhaps neither discreet nor fair, for every attitude is qualified and requires more elucidation than is convenient in brief space. But Mr. Sayre certainly rests his immediate policies on firm ground when he says:

"The Tydings-McDuffie Act, as modified, is an American law of the land which only Congress can change. Unless and until Congress does alter this Act it is the duty of American and Philippine officials faithfully to carry out its provisions."

Upon this foundational thesis, Mr. Sayre is quietly going about his by no means simple and easy job.

Some Manilans say that he is little known, by comparison with his more politically-conscious predecessor, Paul V. McNutt.

It is a fair guess that Mr. Sayre is not particularly anxious to be well known, in the ordinary sense, for casual contacts butter few parsnips in his work which is specialized, exacting, and full of demands for the detailed care which everyone agrees Mr. Sayre is eminently qualified to take. He has a flair for small things and even an official dinner at the Manila Hotel is likely to receive an unexpected dash of his personal attention as to essential preparation. On the other hand, he has a broad view which has obviously led him to wide-scale conclusions.

Filipinos Must Act

"Bear in mind when considering the chance of a reversal on the independence matter," suggests Mr. Sayre, "that in the first place, the American people will not be the ones to take the initiative on any such action. They have a moral obligation to give the Filipinos what the Filipinos have so long asked for, and which they have now committed themselves to granting—independence.

"Added to that is the factor of pressure by American interests which have their own reasons, probably due to increase rather than to diminish, for desiring to see the Philippine Islands separated from the United States for economic motives. If we look ahead now to 1946, I think that these two factors, the altruistic and selfish, are likely to lose none of the power and in fact their force is likely to increase."

To Mr. Sayre, Philippine independence in 1946 is the logical conclusion of a long historic trend. He feels both that there is no sound basis for feeling that either the Filipino or the American peoples will reverse their attitude in favor of the independence program, and that the American people are not likely to keep on indefinitely paying the cost of building and maintaining adequate Philippine defenses.

All this, the High Commissioner makes clear, has no bearing on what he might like; it is simply his factual finding of a situation.

"We are confronted," he says, "with an independence program which was formulated in the Tydings-McDuffie Act and adopted by Congress after long debate. Subsequently, it was the basis for a plebiscite vote here adopting a constitution. America is under a moral obligation not to alter the program materially save with the consent of the Filipino people who must, in fact, make a specific request.

Congress Must Approve

"Next there is the point that even if we had such a request from the Philippine Assembly, presumably backed by a plebiscite endorsement, we must not forget that no alternative can be made unless and until Congress passes an affirmative vote in both House and Senate changing the program. On a basis of the political realities I think it most unlikely that this sequence of events will take place. There are too many shoals and rocks. The river sweeps on. Commitments have been made on both sides and matters have been carried to a point from which it would be difficult to turn back."

Mr. Sayre does not dodge the proposal for "dominion status," but he first calls for definition, then proceeds calmly to analyze the problem in a way disheartening to those who support such an idea.

Boiled down, the Commissioner finds in such a suggestion an effort to eat one's cake and have it too, and this he does not feel can be done.

Filipino and American concepts are different.

Most Americans who advocate a dominion assume that the United States Government would continue to exercise full control of Filipino foreign affairs, tariffs, immigration, currency, financial matters, and the public debt—"responsibility and control are correlatives"—while the Filipino idea entails such continued self-government as Uncle Sam could not consent to grant as long as he was held responsible. It seems to pose an insoluble dilemma.

As to tariff preference, while it seems a courteous and mutually beneficial thing to continue between the United States and the Philippines, such a course would represent discrimination against all other nations, which in turn leads them toward courses of similar discrimination.

"Such a policy," in the Sayre view, "eventually would kill export trade; and we are vitally dependent upon our export trade. To grant Philippine preference would cut away the ground from under us in the fight we made, in dealing with British and Canadian authorities, against existing British imperial preference."

Economic Independence

This would not preclude temporary arrangements to prevent drastic and sudden economic dislocation, and Mr. Sayre feels, in fact, that "it would seem to me entirely unnecessary as well as disastrous to reduce Philippine-American trade in great degrees overnight.

Political independence could not coincide exactly with economic independence. Political independence could be given in 1946, and the findings of the Joint Preparatory Committee followed in providing a gradual elimination of preferences at a rate of 5 per cent a year for 20 years, to bring economic independence in 1960. Congress so far has felt that it preferred to legislate only for part of the recommendations, covering as far as 1946. We must wait and see on the others which would run longer."

Mr. Sayre is not inclined to indulge in theory as to whether the Filipinos are ready for independence. "That," he says, "is to be determined only through actual experiment."

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Gee, Guess That'll Do for Breakfast

A Juvenile Fisherman Empties a Net

It's the time of the annual smelt run up the Cowlitz River in Washington and Rita Ann Walker of Los Angeles unloads a dipnet full.

Millions of Smelt Turn River Into Beautiful Silver Ribbon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONGVIEW, Wash.—The annual run of millions upon millions of smelt in the Cowlitz River, Washington, again has attracted swarms of amateur and commercial fishermen, eager for their share of the toothsome visitors.

Arrival of the smelt in the Cowlitz is one of nature's most interesting phenomena. One day the river is devoid of the fish, the next day it literally is filled with them.

Often the smelt, hurrying upstream to spawn, are so thick they may be seen like a huge silver ribbon in the water.

The fish have been visiting the Cowlitz late each winter since pioneer days. Only once in recent years have they failed to arrive—in 1938. That was the year that veteran fishermen shook their heads and said, "I can't understand this. They've never done this before."

The coming of the smelt is heralded by great numbers of seagulls, who have followed the little fish in from the ocean, feasting on them until even their huge appetites become appeased.

The main run of smelt is not the only run of the year, however. A few weeks before the main run arrives, a "scout" run enters the Cowlitz. This scout run is composed mainly of male fish, apparently looking for spawning grounds. At least, that is what the commercial fishermen say they are doing.

After the scout run has been noticed, the fishermen keep their eyes peeled for the seagulls. And when the gulls and main body of smelt arrive, they are quick to get their nets into the water.

The favorite fishing grounds attract so many persons there is hardly room for them to handle their long dipnet poles. But, even though crowded, they fish with unfailing good humor, for there are plenty of smelt for everyone. And though the years go on with tremendous catch following tremendous catch, the quantity of fish apparently does not lessen. There is one factor which may prevent any possible slackening in the runs, however. That is the State Food Fish Department, which closes the river to fishermen for 36 hours each week end and which sets a 20-pound per day limit on amateur dippers.

Trend to More Jobs for Middle-Aged Found in New York Labor Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22—New York State employers are "rapidly" casting aside their prejudices against the hiring of middle-aged workers, according to Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee to investigate discrimination in employment of the middle-aged.

"I do not mean," Mr. Wadsworth said in the final report of the Committee to the Legislature yesterday, "that every middle-aged worker will find it easy to get a job from now on or that certain industries and certain employers will not continue to give preference to younger workers. However, the trend is now running strongly in favor of recognition of the older workers' potentialities and there seems no reason why this trend should not continue."

The report, which climaxes a three-year inquiry, urged use of the Wadsworth-Rochester formula which provides that age groups of the industrial pay roll of any community correspond with the age groups of the employables in the area. Thus, if 40 per cent of unemployed persons are found to be over 40 years of age, industrial leaders in the community should attempt to keep the same percentage on their pay rolls.

Admitting that middle-aged unemployment was "only a part of the whole great unemployment puzzle," the report emphasizes that undue or artificial pressure in behalf of the middle-aged will result in "senseless discrimination against youth."

The Committee refuted charges by employers that older workers adversely affected workmen's compensation rates, citing records of the State Labor Department to show that older workers had fewer accidents than the young.

"There is no basis for the claim that older workers cost the employer more than younger workers," the report continues. "It is a prejudice without foundation which has been built up over the years and such misinformation must be exposed by the widest sort of publicity."

The Committee's major recommendation was a renewed proposal that the State Department of Health set up a system of "adult physical repair" for those rejected for employment because of remediable physical disability. A like suggestion was made last year calling for administration by the Department of Social Welfare.

University of N. C. To Help Negroes Become Lawyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—The Law School of the North Carolina College for Negroes, provided voluntarily by the last State Legislature, in order that Negroes might be taught the professions in schools maintained for their race, will reopen Sept. 24, this year, it was announced by Dr. James E. Shepard, President of the College, who said it would operate as one of the schools approved by the State Board of Law Examiners.

The Law School temporarily suspended operations a week after its original opening last September, when only one qualified student enrolled for the course.

During the college year of 1940-'41, only a first-year program of study will be offered. A second year curriculum will be added next year and a third year curriculum the following year, Dr. Shepard announced.

Members of the law faculty at the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, only 12 miles distant, will carry on the work of the school, including administrative, library and instructional service.

Women Ask U. S. Aid In Getting War Lull

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—A three-woman delegation sought State Department help today in inducing Europe's belligerents to cease hostilities long enough to permit all American women and children in Europe to leave safely for home.

Mrs. Mary Wright Johnson, former Democratic National Committeewoman for the District of Columbia, said the warring nations "would help us if there is a mass exodus of our women and children, but could do nothing of great value for just individual cases."

The delegation did not estimate how many American women and children are still in Europe.

President Scans Mayors' Plea For More Help Under WPA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 22—President Roosevelt is studying a plea of the United States Conference of Mayors for additional WPA funds to meet the present downward trend in private jobs.

Possibility that he may send the Mayors' request along to Congress with his indorsement was enhanced by:

Optimism voiced by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, President of the Mayors Conference after his luncheon with the President yesterday.

The President's explanation to Congress in his regular budget message that his earlier estimates for 1941 WPA expenditures were based on an assumption that business would continue to improve.

The Mayors, through Mayor La Guardia not only asked that estimates for the coming fiscal year be enlarged but urged a sizeable deficiency relief appropriation for use between now and July 1.

La Guardia the Spokesman

Mayor La Guardia, who has been coming to Washington at regular intervals for the last several years as the Mayors' spokesman, pointed out that they are the officials first to feel the pressure of increasing unemployment since they must scurry around to stretch already strained resources to meet the new burden. Theoretically the Federal Government attempts to care for all "employables," though it has never actually done so since the inauguration of WPA in 1935.

The mathematical problem Mayor La Guardia presented to the President was this:

At present there are 2,318,000 cases on WPA. This number will have to be dropped somewhere below 1,350,000 by next summer if the $1,000,000,000 contemplated for the next fiscal year is to be sufficient.

February and March are always the months of heaviest demand for the WPA aid. When spring sets in outdoor work opens up and living costs decrease.

Curtailment Already Begun

Spring layoffs have already begun, but the Mayors are questioning whether their cities can stand the drastic cuts that will be necessary under the present appropriation.

Mayor La Guardia reported to the President that cities are already scraping the "bottom of the till" to find relief funds. Actual surveys, he said, have shown that Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, and even Boston, where the State furnishes part of the resources, will be unable to absorb the 800,000 who will be dropped by the WPA between now and June 30 without additional aid from the Federal Government.

A conference of southern mayors meeting at Birmingham, Ala., two weeks ago requested Mayor La Guardia to confer with President Roosevelt on the WPA situation and "urge upon him the necessity of basing the WPA appropriation on the actual needs existing in the cities of the country."

How to Cut Rolls

Directions sent to state WPA administrators by Col. Francis C. Harrington, Commissioner of Work Projects, outline the following methods by which rolls are to be reduced:

1. By reducing employment on those projects or units of projects on which such reduction will not seriously affect efficient operation of project.
2. By discontinuance of least desirable projects now in operation at completion of work on useful units thereof.
3. By discontinuance of projects on which federal man-month non-labor costs are unusually high due to insufficient financial participation of sponsor and on other projects on which percentage of sponsor's participation is unreasonably low.
4. By possible discontinuance of operation of WPA program in those areas or localities where program is being operated on such a small scale that excessive administrative and supervisory costs result.
5. By discontinuance of projects on which excessive transportation costs which are paid from federal funds are necessary to transport workers to and from projects.

WPA Work Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—There is not a city or county in the United States that the Works Progress Administration has not enriched in some way in its four and one-half years of existence, according to Col. F. C. Harrington, National Work Projects Commissioner.

Carrying on the argument that spending millions on the WPA has not depleted the Nation, but rather has enriched the "national plant," Colonel Harrington presented documentary evidence of schools built, water plants constructed, new parks and swimming pools laid out by WPA labor, in a review of work relief achievements yesterday.

In four and one half years, WPA workers have built 23,000 new public buildings and improved or added to 65,000 others. Most constructive of all the WPA's labors, in Colonel Harrington's opinion, has been the erection of 3,985 new schools, ranging from small two-room structures in rural areas to large city high schools and college buildings. Some 29,000 other schools were reconstructed or added to.

"These are national improvements which would not have been made had there not been a program such as this to make workers available, bearing nearly all the labor costs and defraying a portion of other charges. By giving the unemployed jobs on useful projects, we have also kept them off local relief rolls and preserved—in many cases improved—their skills in preparation for the time when they could again find private employment," he added.

Against the charge that all WPA activity is "boondoggling," he submitted details on the construction of publicly owned utility plants, water and sewer lines, highways, airports, town halls, police stations, court houses and hospitals.

Public recreation was also furthered by the WPA, he declared, stressing that WPA laborers have built 848 gymnasiums, 318 auditoriums, more than 5,000 field houses, pavilions, picnic shelters and similar recreational buildings, 1,302 parks, 2,271 playgrounds, 295 miles of ski trails, 636 wading pools, 629 swimming pools and more than 10,000 tennis, handball and horseshoe courts.

Dewey Aide Returns From Trip With Reports of Bright Skies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 22—Thomas E. Dewey has rounded the first lap of his race for the Republican presidential nomination a good length ahead of all other contenders, according to Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms and J. Russel Sprague, co-managers of the Dewey campaign. If public opinion counts in this nominating campaign—and these veteran campaigners say that political leaders are following every flicker of the public pulse as closely as ever before in the history of the nation—Mr. Dewey stands to win the Republican presidential nomination, for, they declare, he is attracting large crowds in all of his public appearances and from far and wide come requests to see and hear him.

Mr. Sprague has just returned home from a trip through Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, some of which Mid-West territory his candidate will invade next month in the round-up of Dewey delegates to the Republican convention, and while describing his trip and the Dewey sentiment he found in the Mid-West and border state of Kentucky to reporters, Mr. Dewey "dropped in" to listen and to put in a word now and then, sidestepping, however, questions asked him about the international situation and a third term for President Roosevelt, which had become "an academic question," he said.

Mr. Sprague predicted that Mr. Dewey would win the states Wisconsin and Nebraska, whose primaries are scheduled for April 2 and April 9, respectively. Mr. Dewey is unopposed in Illinois, he added, and cited as typical of reports from many states a letter from an attorney in Kentucky who said Mr. Dewey was the strongest presidential aspirant there today.

Mr. Dewey will precede his second tour across the country by appearances in St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee, on March 28, 29, and 30, making time for stop-overs in 20 cities and towns of Wisconsin. His mother, Mrs. George M. Dewey, of Owosso, Mich., will accompany him.

Flowers Fill Space Of Plane Passengers

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22 (AP) Eastbound air express shipments of California Easter flowers have been so heavy one plane left tonight with gardenias stacked in passenger space.

United Airlines officials said 15,000 gardenias were sent yesterday and 5,000 more were due to leave today for midwest and eastern markets.

The gardenia-loaded ship went as the second section of a regular trip. The one passenger booked for the plane was surrounded by seats and compartments stacked with flowers.

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Comfortable rooms at nominal rates.
Near The Mother Church.
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Smart RESIDENTIAL and TRANSIENT HOTEL
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Residential and Transient
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Reasonable Rates
We are located right downtown, convenient to all central activities.
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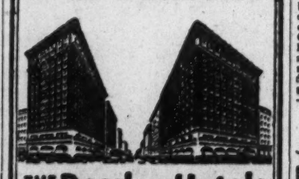
Hotels

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES



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The Home Forum

Domesday Book

ALL MY LIFE, I have longed to see Domesday Book. The irrational desire began when I was a schoolboy held by the charm of our history master, who had a gift for converting dry facts into exciting pictures. "1066 and All That" became on his seductive tongue an adventure story rivaling Henty's, Ballantyne's, and Fenimore Cooper's claims upon my attention.

Perhaps that is the secret of education: throw theory to the winds, and find a teacher with a touch of genius in his or her personality. It may be as simple, or as unattainable, as that. Anyhow, I was one of the fortunate children who fall in with such a personality at a malleable time of life. A passion for history was planted in me then, and it remains now.

* * *

William the Conqueror was one of my heroes, in spite of the fact that he came to my native country and shot Saxon Harold through the eye; in spite of the fact that he harried Hereward the Wake around the Fen district and expropriated thousands of Saxon freeholders from their socialist-run villages; in spite of the fact that wide enclosures for hunting the deer were more important to him than the food supply and civilization of the people whom he had overrun with the help of his feudal lords, some of whose descendants still figure in Debrett's Peerage.

Boys don't bother about injustices of that sort. What appeals to them is the heroic. They still live in the morning of the world, with its dubious morality and ethics, and its certain splendor and bombast. Thus I looked upon William the Conqueror as a fine fellow, rich with all the graces of France and the new-founded chivalry which was to adorn Europe for another four centuries.

* * *

When I heard, and later read, about the making of Domesday Book, my imagination caught fire. I saw that book. Its dimensions were colossal in my mind's innocent eye. Although at that time I had never been shown an illuminated manuscript of the pre-Gutenberg period, I saw Domesday Book as a large folio about twelve inches thick, inscribed on skins the color of billiard balls, in many-colored inks and gold leaf. I saw those miniature drawings round the initial letters in which the medieval clerics loved to work off their sense of humor and often their malice. I saw the massive brass hinges and the clasps, wrought in filigree, like sword handles. I wonder still where I found the material for such imaginings. It remains one of the mysteries of childhood.

Living, as I did, over a suburban hill on the outskirts of London, I made up my mind to visit the place where this wonderful book was rumored to be kept. The master who had been the cause of all this ambition later proved to be more of an artist than a scientist in these matters; for, when I applied to him—one winter day after several weeks of timid hesitation—he told me that it was kept in the British Museum. He added: "Of course," as though to clinch the matter, and perhaps to cover the flush that rose to his mature cheeks. At least, they seemed mature to me then. But I wonder, *now*. That blush might have suggested something less than maturity to a more experienced observer.

* * *

I took this information home to my parents. They seemed only vaguely interested, and I had to persist for some weeks before I made them descend from the day-dream of wage-earning to the reality of my overwhelming passion to see Domesday Book. "I'll take him, one day," said my father to my mother. They were obviously amused, and even slightly intrigued, by my apparently unchildish request. Perhaps they wondered if they had produced a prodigy, a future Gibbon.

That wonder, if it ever existed, died away quickly, as also did my father's resolution to satisfy my curiosity. I waited for months; those months of infancy which are crammed universes of experience. Nothing more was said about it.

Then one day I attacked my elder brother, a sympathetic person; and, with that fine condescension of all elder brothers, he promised to take me one Saturday morning. And he kept his promise. I remember still that pilgrimage—for it was nothing less—with the two-mile walk over the hill to the tram, the journey to the center of Town, and the finding of the British Museum. Through that sooty and pigeon-appropriated porch I came to the "glory that was Greece." But that is another story.

* * *

The two boys searched during a whole morning amongst the galleries, baffled by riches which meant nothing to them. They passed all the archaeologists' plunder from the Ancient World, and they were unmoved. But, with sandwiches consumed, and feet sore, the pilgrims had not found Domesday Book. For Domesday Book was not there. They asked an attendant; and, after some consultation with other drab-looking personages, he informed my brother, and through my brother, *me*, that Domesday Book was kept in the Record Office. This sounded so dreary, so statistical, that we did not even bother to ascertain where the Record Office might be. The young mind works that way. We went home temporarily defeated.

Only temporarily; for I was still determined. Domesday Book loomed larger than ever; larger and more awe-striking, with its initial letters doubly involved, its flourishes and colophons more gold-encrusted.

* * *

Years later, after I had begun to travel daily to town, and had bought a book or two, an *Everyman* each week, from my first wages, I recurred to that ambition in scholarship, and tried again to satisfy it. But somehow things intervened: new things, immediate things—the tremendous things which fill a youth's days of agony and delight. Domesday Book was crowded out. But it was not forgotten. No! One day I found, by chance, where the Record Office lay. It was a picturesque building in Chancery Lane. It looked quiet enough. I did not know, then, what a battleground it was, or what riches could be won there by generals on the field of history, such fortunate adventurers as Professor Leslie Hotson, for example. Indeed, it looked so calm, so like a Government Office, that I was disinclined to take a busman's holiday during my lunch-hour. I deferred my visit. I knew now where the Domesday Book was kept. It awaited my leisure.

That leisure continued to be filled, like the world of *Alice in Wonderland*, with such a number of things that years passed and still I was preoccupied. There is such a lot to learn, especially when one begins late, on the day of one's birth.

* * *

I went again one day to the Record Office, but it was closed for repairs. Discouraged by this, I put off my next visit for nearly a decade, and then I went at the wrong time of day. Domesday Book could be seen only between certain hours—again I forget which hours—and thus once more I missed comparing my childhood dream with the actuality I had begun to dread. For suppose that the *real* Domesday Book did not come up to expectation? Was it worth while risking the destruction of a dream which had been my constant urge and joy for thirty years?

This problem needed consideration. I considered it carefully; with such care that another ten years were added to the age of Domesday Book.

* * *

And now here I am at the present time, actually living across the road facing the Record Office! What a thrilling knowledge that is! Any day now, I can break off from my task at the desk in the study overlooking Inigo Jones' chapel, and in two minutes be standing before the glass case—I presume it is in a glass case—verifying or disproving the acute vision which came to me in the schoolroom more than thirty years ago, lured into my waiting infant mind by the voice of that inaccurate schoolmaster! But, if I take that step, what changes it is likely to make in my life! An old joy shaken, and perhaps thrown down, maybe to give place to another. Maybe a disillusionment. Dare I risk it?

Well, already there is a certain urchin who, like his father, begins to show a precocious passion for history. Perhaps it is the gift from that master who charmed and misled my infancy. If so, I will forgive him for being a fallen idol; for having sent me to the British Museum, to spend my pocket money in fares on a false errand.

And now the urchin has asked me to take him across the road to see the Domesday Book. Next school holidays I must make up my mind, and put an end to this indecision, this lovely anticipation, which has lasted for thirty years.

RICHARD CHURCH

By Courtesy of the Riverside Museum, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WOMAN'S HEAD: *A Bronze by Olga Niewska-Szczekowska*

THIS BRONZE HEAD was in an exhibition by women from ten European countries whose paintings, sculptures, and engravings were shown recently at the Riverside Museum in New York.

Olga Niewska-Szczekowska's contribution was in the Polish section of this exhibition sponsored by the International Council of Women.

Tenacity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is the Science of infinite good. It declares and demonstrates the omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence of God, good. It stands squarely on the Scriptural declaration (Deuteronomy 4:35), "The Lord he is God; there is none else beside him." As the Christian Scientist clings to this eternal fact, more of good is manifested in his experience, and evil is proportionately banished. He gains a greater recognition of good and a corresponding disbelief in evil and wrong. Since God, good, is All, anything ungodlike is baseless, false—nothing.

As these divine facts permeate our thinking, we not only forsake that which is obviously wrong, but we gain a more positive, constructive understanding of that which is right. A right mental quality must be right at all times, and never a mixture of good and evil. If we have been thinking of any quality of Mind, God, as both negative and positive, both good and evil, it is self-evident that we have been entertaining a false sense of it. God, good, is the only creator, and that which comes from Him reflects Him—is good, right, true. It cannot be both constructive and destructive, right and wrong, true and false.

The word "tenacious" comes from a Latin word meaning "to hold." It is defined, in part, as "holding fast, . . . inclined to retain what is in possession; pertinacious." As we see the suffering and discord that false mental qualities bring into human experience, we see clearly that they are not divinely derived or sanctioned. They have no basis in that which is right and true. At their first approach one should refuse to allow them entrance into his mental home, for, if admitted, they bring inharmony and suffering.

Christian Science teaches one how to become truly tenacious, firm in the right. It teaches him how to hold to the divine facts of being; to cling steadfastly to that which alone is true, the oneness and allness of God, good; to assert positively the eternal verity that good is supreme. Abandoning self-assertion and human will does not mean becoming weak or infirm. On the contrary, as one abandons human will and humbly surrenders to the will of God, one manifests true strength and stability. The true tenacity is clearly set forth by Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 495): "When the illusion of sickness or sin tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His idea. Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought." Every right desire is blessed of God; and when the holy desire to "cling steadfastly to God and His idea" is uppermost in our thinking, we are endued with power from on high to forsake that which is wrong, and to adhere tenaciously and triumphantly to that which is right and good.

The apostle declared (II Corinthians 2:14), "Now thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ." Every time we adhere to the supremacy and immutability of good we are divinely equipped for a victory over evil. Every overcoming increases our faith in good, exalts our vision, and strengthens our unwavering confidence in eternal Truth and invincible right. As we look away from what seems to be wrong, and fix our gaze on that which is good and right, our victory is assured. The airplane pilot, flying at night, does not look into the darkness, but looks for the airway beacons, which guide him surely and safely on his way.

A Christian Scientist, while traveling on a public conveyance, was seized with a violent attack of pain. Material sense suggested that this might be due to a certain material cause, and that when he reached his destination he could investigate and see if this were true. After some moments of prayer, he clearly saw that what he needed to know was not a seeming physical cause, but the divine facts that God, good, is the only cause, and that all that He created is good; that he needed to see what was right, and not what seemed to be wrong. By tenaciously and resolutely holding to the fact that good is the only power and presence, he was healed. That which was true and real, the harmonious and good, was soon manifested; the inharmonious and discordant vanished into nothingness.

In Christian Science it is soon learned that we have only to become conscious of divine good, which is everywhere, and to reject the seeming evil, which is never really anywhere. As we know the allness of God, good, we see the nothingness of wrong. We triumph in Spirit, when we know that God and His Christ are always at hand to heal, to help, and to bless.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Wytrwałość

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

WIEDZA CHRZEŚCIJAŃSKA jest Wiedzą nieskończonego dobra. Głosi ona i wykazuje iż Bóg, dobro jest przepotężnym, wszechwiednym i znajduje się wszędzie. Opiera się ona na oświadczeniu Pisma (5 Mojżeszowe 4:35), „Pan jest Bogiem i niema niczego prócz niego". Gdy uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej opiera się na tym wiecznym fakcie więcej dobrego okazuje się w jego życiu, i zło jest proporcjonalnie usuwanem. Zyskuje on więcej zaufania w dobro a co zatem idzie niewiary w zło i błąd. Ponieważ Bóg, dobro jest Wszystkiem, wszystko co jest nie boskie jest bezpodstawnem, fałszywem, jest niczem.

Z chwilą gdy ta boska prawda przesiąka do naszych myśli, wyrzekamy się nie tylko tego wszystkiego co jest jawnie błędnem, lecz zyskujemy bardziej rzeczywiste zrozumienie tego wszystkiego co jest prawem. Zdrowy rozsądek musi być zawsze po prawej stronie, a nie mieszaniną dobrego i zła. Jeżeli kiedykolwiek byśmy myśleli o Umysłu, Bogu jako zaprzeczeniu lub potwierdzeniu, dobra lub zła równocześnie, to okaże się jasno, iż mamy zupełnie fałszywe pojęcie o tem. Bóg, dobro, jest jedynym twórcą, i wszystko co od Niego pochodzi odzwierciadla Go—jest dobrem, prawem i prawdziwem. Nie może być równocześnie twórczem i niszczącem, prawem i złem, prawdziwem i fałszywem.

Słowo „wytrwały" pochodzi od łacińskiego słowa oznaczającego „trzymać się". W wielu wypadkach jest używanem w znaczeniu „trzymać się mocno, . . . być skłonnym do utrzymania tego co jest w posiadaniu; być upartym". Gdy widzimy cierpienia i rozdźwięk, jakie fałszywy sposób myślenia przynosi w życie ludzkie przekonywujemy się jasno, iż czynniki te nie pochodzą od Boga, ani też przez Niego nie są potwierdzane. Nie mają one podstawy w tem co jest prawdą i prawością. Gdy się zbliżają do nas, nie powinniśmy pozwolić by wstąpiły do naszych umysłów, gdyż sprowadzą nam cierpienie i niezgodę.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska uczy nas jak być wytrwałym i wiernym prawdzie. Uczy nas jak trzymać się boskich faktów w życiu; uparcie czepiać się tego wszystkiego co jedynie jest prawdziwem, iż Bóg, dobro, jest jedynym i wszystkiem; przyznać jaknajbardziej stanowczo tą wieczystą prawdę iż dobro jest rzeczą najwyższą. Pozbycie się zadufałości i woli nie oznacza słabości lub niestałości. Wprost przeciwnie, gdy ktoś pozbywa się woli ludzkiej, i poddaje się woli boskiej ten wykazuje prawdziwą siłę i stałość. Prawdziwa wytrwałość jest jasno określona przez Mary Baker Eddy w książce Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma św., str. 495): „Gdy złudzenie choroby lub grzechu kusi cię, trzymaj się uparcie Boga i Jego wierzeń. Nie pozwól na nic innego swoim myślom jak tylko myśli o Nim." Każde prawe życzenie jest błogosławionem przez Boga i gdy w myślach naszych góruje to święte życzenie „stania wytrwale przy Bogu i Jego przykazaniach", wówczas jesteśmy obdzieleni zgóry tą mocą która pozwala nam wyzbyć się tego co jest błędnem, postępowania wytrwale i zwycięsko w tem co jest prawdziwem i dobrem.

Apostoł oświadczył (II Koryntiusz 2:14), „Niech Bogu będą dzięki, który spowodował, iż z imieniem Chrystusa na ustach idziemy do zwycięstwa." Ilekroć tylko polegamy na wyższości i wyższości dobra jesteśmy bosko przygotowani do zwycięstwa nad złem. Każde pokonanie zła podnosi naszą wiarę w dobro, rozszerza nasz horyzont patrzenia i wzmacnia naszą niezachwianą wiarę w wieczystą Prawdę i w to iż prawda jest niezwyciężona. Gdy odwracamy się od tego co wydaje się być złem, i wzrok swój kierujemy na to co jest prawe i dobre, zwycięstwo nasze jest zapewnione. Pilot aeroplanu lecąc w nocy nie patrzy w ciemność, ale na latarnie wskazujące mu kierunek, które prowadzą go pewnie i bezpiecznie w locie.

Pewien uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej dostał podczas podróży którą odbywał gwałtownych bólów. Doczesny umysł jego poddał mu natychmiast sugestję, iż bóle te zostały spowodowane za pośrednictwem materjalnej przyczyny, i po przybyciu do celu swej podróży będzie w stanie sprawdzić to i przekokonać się czy jest to prawdą. Po krótkiej jednak modlitwie zdał sobie jasno sprawę, iż czego potrzebował, to tylko wiary iż ból ten nie został spowodowany cielesną przyczyną, gdyż Bóg jest dobrem, i jedyną przyczyną a co zatem idzie wszystko co od Niego pochodzi jest dobrem a on sam powinien był widzieć tylko to co jest dobrem a nie co wydaje się być złem. Trzymając się wytrwale i uparcie tej prawdy iż dobro jest jedyną obecną potęgą został uzdrowiony. To co było prawdziwe i rzeczywiste, dobro, zostało wykazanem; pełne rozdźwięku i rozłamu rozwiało się w nicość.

Za pośrednictwem Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej przekonaliśmy się szybko, że wszystko czego potrzebujemy, to zdać sobie sprawę z boskości dobra które jest wszędzie, a odrzucić to co nam się zdaje złem a które w rzeczywistości nigdzie nie istniało. Gdy widzimy wszechmoc Boga, dobra, przekonywujemy się iż zło jest niczem. Zwyciężamy w Duchu, gdy wiemy iż Bóg i Jego Chrystus są zawsze przy nas aby leczyć, wspomagać i błogosławić.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Twenty-three Years In the Writing

WHEN A WRITER embarks on an enterprise of such panoramic scope that its completion must inevitably be the business of years, then obviously the chances of his being forced to yield his pen long before he has written *finis* are vastly heightened.

Precisely this consideration must have occurred many times to Edward Gibbon between October 15, 1764, and June 27, 1787. It was on the former date, when, midway in his twenty-eighth year, he was visiting Rome for the first and last time, "as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the capitol, while the bare-footed friars were singing vespers in the Temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to my mind." The project had not been immediately embarked on; "my original plan was circumscribed to the decay of the city rather than of the empire; and, though my reading and reflections began to point towards that object, some years elapsed, and several avocations intervened, before I was seriously engaged in the execution of that laborious work."

Eight years were to pass before the seed thus sown took root, fifteen more thereafter before "the hour of my final deliverance" in the quiet refuge of Lausanne. Gibbon fixed the occasion in remembered words—words probably better known than any passage of equal (or longer or shorter) length in *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

"It was on the day, or rather night, of the 27th of June 1787, between the hours of eleven and twelve, that I wrote the last lines of the last page, in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a *berceau*, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters, and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on recovery of my freedom, and perhaps the establishment of my fame. But my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind; by the idea that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion." . . .

The whole span of his acquaintance with this "old and agreeable companion," from the inception of the idea to the walk in the moonlight under the acacias, had embraced nearly twenty-three years. At its beginning England had just set the definitive seal of her supremacy on the New World; . . . at its conclusion the Constitution of the United States was being drafted. At its beginning Louis XV had just lost an empire in India; at its conclusion Louis XVI, his monarchy bankrupt, was preparing to lose a kingdom in France. . . . At its beginning the first Pitt had fallen; at its conclusion the second Pitt was in the full tide of his beneficent might. At its beginning Grey, Smollett, Sterne, and Goldsmith still lived; at its conclusion, Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Scott were at the edge of manhood.—From "Twenty-three Books," by JOHN T. WINTERICH. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Cycle

Here among the gold and silver of
remembered leaves,
the sounds of summer's laughter on a
gentle wind,
the cold incurious sun strikes like a shaft
of steel
across a landscape through whose white-
ness weaves
the patterned chime of distant bells. The
sound shapes in the mind
a landscape that we never knew, nor
will reveal.

And here, our memories shape the
patterns of a scene,
reflecting, like a mirror, flowers in the
snow
and spilling bird calls through the
frozen winter air.
But earth spins frosted toward an early
green.
The pastures of our sight are lighted by
a secret glow.
Soon sun-warmed memories will paint
the winter there.

ROBERT WISTRAND

The Belt of Green That Is Egypt

THROUGH a yellow-grey inclement desert, treeless and unwatered, the Nile has carved out for itself a passage. In so doing it has created the landscape of Egypt. Standing on the desert hills, you look down to a belt of gentle green, narrowing or widening with the width of the valley and faithfully pursuing the course of the river. Though below Cairo it expands into the fanshaped Delta, this strip, so safely sandwiched between the arid and the unlivable, *is*, for five hundred miles, the land of Egypt. The whole country sometimes seems such a fluke; this layer of green wedged between an eternity of sands is so fortuitous; it might so easily not have been. And yet it is so utterly reasonable; one sees so clearly how, why, and where, it exists. The sensation that you receive on the desert edge, of holding a country in a single glance, of being able to put out a hand across a nation, is nowhere to be paralleled. In a single act of vision, the landscape of Egypt is laid bare, explained, and understood.

In the midst moves the mauve-brown river, gashed always somewhere with two or three white sails catching the sunlight. Alluvial and patient, the fields on either side receive its waters. From the main stream the canals diverge like arteries and go about their necessary duties. From these again spread the lesser veins, and at last, glinting under the sun, trickle the separate rivulets that the waterwheels raise to souse a single field or a few square yards of land.

All this water moves by devious ways through an indescribable patchwork of greens, doubly lush by contrast to the adjacent desert, and variegated with yellow maize stalks, or the rich purple-brown of fields where a crop has not yet risen. From the desert, whence you look out, scattered forests of date palms, or clumps of sycamore, seem like the precise and miniature decorations on a geographical model. Little mud roads, raised above the level of the fields, run determinedly up and down the valley, and, dropped in the belt of green at proper intervals, are grey mud villages, differentiated sometimes from their neighbours by a minute minaret or the whitewashed front of a headman's house. In this five hundred miles of landscape, the towns, though little more than vastly swollen villages, seem oddly anomalous, and the single railway runs with a lost embarrassed air. The village, the water, the unhedged field, and the palm, are so much the essence of it all, that anything else seems freakish, an exception or a mistake.—From "The Land of Egypt," by ROBIN FEDDEN. (New York: Scribner.)

Snood

Demure reminder of another day,
That once was fillet for a maiden's hair—
Emblem of chastity—has now gone gay,
Lending a lady's hat that modish air.

And while it crowns the streamlined
silhouette,
Something still wistful lingers in the
name—
The rustling past we cannot quite forget,
The thought that nothing ever is the
same.

HELEN FAITH STICKNEY

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Financial News

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1940

Springfield Puts Vacant Schools To Social Uses

Boys' Club housed in one building — NYA gets another for course —More soon available.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 22 —Abandoned elementary school buildings, somber evidence of a startling drop in school attendance, are being converted for other community uses in Springfield.

The availability of these buildings already has been used to advantage in organizing a South End Boys' Club, to provide a wholesome recreation center for that portion of the city, while a second building has been leased to the National Youth Administration as headquarters for a project in aviation mechanics.

A third vacated building has been adapted for use as an administration center of the Department of Public Welfare, establishing that important municipal department in a central location.

At the opening of the next school year in September, the School Department will occupy the new, $1,000,000 Trade School, now nearing completion as a PWA project. This transfer will effect the abandonment of three more school buildings which at present accommodate Trade School classes.

Two of the buildings thus released have been promised tentatively to social agencies to permit long desired improvement in their surroundings.

A building in the North End, Trade School Annex in which girls' vocational classes have been conducted, is being considered as a home for the Springfield Girls' Club. The Club now is located in a small residence dwelling, cramping its style in providing an outlet for recreational work among a large population of girls not otherwise touched by outside leadership or guidance.

The second unit of Trade School, in itself a closed elementary school which the School Department contrived to use as a machine shop, is designated as a future home of the Dunbar League. The Dunbar League is a Community Chest agency sponsoring a program among the colored people of Springfield.

Finally, the present Trade School, a modern structure, will be revamped as an office building for the administrative division of the School Department. This will allow the School Department to move from its offices on three floors of City Hall and, thereby, ease the congestion of municipal departments in that building.

Union Fishermen To Vote on Dispute

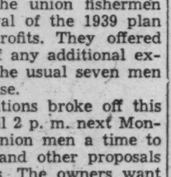
Owners of fishing trawlers today refused to accept the condition imposed by the union fishermen for the renewal of the 1939 plan of dividing profits. They offered to pay half of any additional expense above the usual seven men that might arise.

The negotiations broke off this afternoon until 2 p. m. next Monday to give union men a time to vote on this and other proposals of the owners. The owners want an open shop for American boys who desire to enter the fish industry; a continuation of the present privilege of the boat-owner auctioning his fish instead of the Captain; keeping the nets in repair at sea and an arbitration clause in the agreement for the settling of disputes and a no-stoppage of work clause.

The condition imposed by the men in accepting last year's "lay," or division of trip proceeds, was that in case it became necessary to hire more than the present number of helpers to discharge fish vessels, all men in excess of the normal seven, be paid by the boat owners.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Snow and rain this afternoon, followed by clearing and colder tonight, with temperature falling to the middle 20's; Saturday generally fair and continued cold; fresh southeast winds, shifting to northwest, diminishing late tonight

Maine: Snow this afternoon and tonight, colder in west portion tonight and generally fair and colder except snow flurries in north portion; continued colder Sunday and Monday.

Massachusetts: Snow and rain in the east and snow in west portion this afternoon, followed by generally fair and colder tonight and Saturday, except snow flurries in west portion tonight; continued cold Sunday and Monday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snow this afternoon and tonight colder tonight; Saturday generally fair and colder; continued cold Sunday and Monday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and colder tonight and Saturday; continued cold Sunday and Monday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southeast winds shifting to northwest over south and central portions today and over extreme north portion early tonight, diminishing late tonight, and overcast to broken clouds tonight and Saturday; snow or rain near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

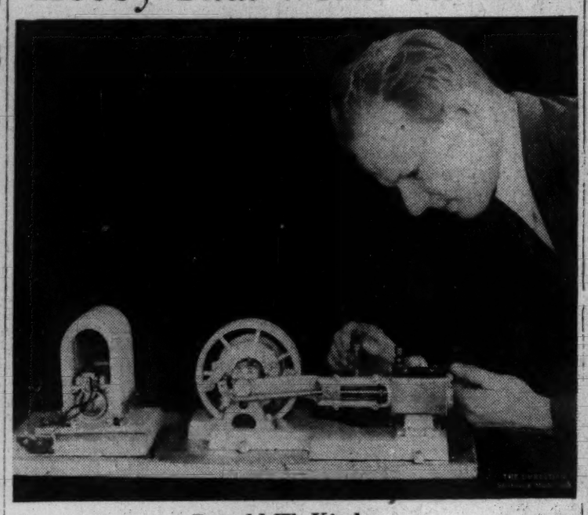
	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	28	New Orleans	57	55
Chicago	13	13	New York	32	31
Denver	39	38	Norfolk	42	37
Helena	48	46	Philadelphia	34	32
Kansas City	27	26	St. Louis	23	22
Los Angeles	55	55	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	72	69	Washington	39	36
Minneapolis	−3	−4			

A—7:29 a. m., E. S. T., March 22.
B—Minimum, March 21.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:04 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Saturday, 10:30 a. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:28 p. m.

Hobby That Works for Him



Donald W. Kitchen

Donald, a Tufts College sophomore, won the coveted right to exhibit his hobby in the Tufts College Hobby Case this month, the third Tufts undergraduate to be so honored. Donald's hobby is the building of machinery, engines, motors, and the like from odds and ends accumulated from various sources. His special pride is the small steam engine which operates a generator (shown above). Also exhibited is an electric high-compression pump which can be operated by stepping on a switch beneath the case.

The exhibits are sponsored by the Tufts Alumni Association, J. W. Morton, Secretary.

Encore for the 'Gerrymander' Seen in Essex County Finding

The word "gerrymander," coined in 1812 in reference to the division of Essex County into political districts, has been brought to light again by a decision of Judge James J. Ronan of the Massachusetts Supreme Court setting aside the redistricting plan for the very county where the word originated.

Judge Ronan ruled unconstitutional the plan established by the special commission appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall under a 1939 legislative act.

The word was first used in the days when Elbridge Gerry was Governor of Massachusetts in 1812. A Democratic Legislature divided the county into districts in such a way as to deprive the Federalists of a proportionate representation in the State government, and the redistricting was subjected to a great deal of cartooning and editorial comment. The picture of the animal with its dragon-like contour with head, wings and tail, was drawn around a map of Essex County by Gilbert Stuart, famous portrait painter, one day in the office of Benjamin Russel, editor of the Sentinel, a Federalist paper. "It looks like a salamander," he is said to have commented.

"Better call it a Gerrymander," Mr. Russell replied, and the word was coined. It has since come to be applied to any act of alleged political chicanery.

The Essex County case is one of several court challenges filed against redistricting in various counties including Suffolk and Norfolk. Under the Ronan decision the special commission, headed by Frederick Butler of Salem, must effect a redistricting under which representation in the various districts will be as equal as possible.

Judge Ronan pointed out that with Essex County having 30 Representatives instead of the present 29, the average ratio is one Representative to every 7,616 voters. Yet in one district, including Ward 5 of Salem combined with Marblehead and Swampscott, there would be 17,481 voters to elect two Representatives, or an average of 8,741 voters per Representative, or an excess of 1,125 voters over the average ratio.

Another Salem district would have 1,585 voters less than the average ratio, Judge Ronan said, under the redistricting plan now voided.

The Judge's action came on a petition filed by Ernest Therriault, a Salem voter.

As important as the Essex case, the Supreme Judicial Court on April 5 will hold a hearing on the much more important petition filed by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, challenging the constitutionality of the 1939 legislative act redistricting the 40 Senatorial districts.

Ship Arrives After Shelling

After having been fired on by a French battery at Beirut, Syria, owing to a misunderstanding relative to coming to a complete halt, the American Export Line steamer Excalibur arrived at Botson today from the Mediterranean with 122 passengers, of whom 22 landed in Boston.

Capt. S. N. Groves said the vessel came to a stop as required outside Beirut at daylight but that the French military authorities ashore could not see clearly in the haze and thought the ship still was moving. A shot was fired across the bow but the matter was quickly explained and no further delay was encountered.

Eight Federal Bureau of Investigation men boarded the vessel upon its arrival and interrogated members of the crew in efforts to locate an unnamed person. Reports also indicated the possibility of stowaways being hidden aboard and escaping detection through assistance of the crew. A large staff of Customs special duty men made a detailed search of the ship during the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Konyet, and their daughter, Miss May, who owned and operated a large circus in Czechoslovakia, arrived with a pony and dog act which they hoped to use in an American circus.

Five French armament experts were also aboard on their way to Canada in connection with the protection of shipments of munitions to the Allies.

Carey Named New Director

Harry M. Carey, Executive Secretary of the Providence-Cranston Community Fund since 1934, has been appointed Executive Director of the Community Federation of Boston, Charles Francis Adams, President of the Federation, announced last night. He succeeds Otto F. Bradley who resigned to take a similar post in Philadelphia.

Mr. Carey, who announced today that he would take over his new duties about May 1, is no stranger to Boston. From 1936 until last June, when pressure of his Providence job forced him to resign, he conducted the course on community organization at Boston College School of Social Work.

Under Mr. Carey's direction the Providence Community Fund became known as one of the best-organized and active funds in the country. Outstanding among the services introduced in Providence by the new director of the Boston fund was the research bureau of the Council of Social Agencies, which collects statistics from 63 public and private agencies and conducts studies of social programs, and the neighborhood units bureau which is experimenting with the new neighborhood approach to community problems.

Hurley Portrait Set for Viewing

Jacob Binder, Boston artist, has completed a portrait of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall revealed today.

The portrait is the second done by Mr. Binder of former Governor Hurley; the previous work having been rejected by the State Art Commission several months ago. The rejection resulted in disagreement between Mr. Binder, the former Governor and the State Art Commission.

Governor Saltonstall, however, solved the difficulties by requesting Mr. Binder to do a new portrait. Both the artist and Mr. Hurley agreed to the Saltonstall proposal. Speaking of the outcome, Governor Saltonstall said:

"I understand from former Governor Hurley that Mr. Binder has completed another portrait. Mr. Binder had previously asked if I would come up to see the work, and I shall do so shortly." The Governor was quick to add, however, that it is up to the State Art Commission to accept the work or reject it, and that the Art Commission has complete control as to where the portrait shall be hung in the State House.

U. S. Committeemen Inspect Plane Plant

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., March 22 (AP)—Members of the aviation subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee inspected today the East Hartford plant of the United Aircraft Corporation.

Representative Dow W. Harter (D), of Ohio, Chairman, said the tour was one of a series of "educational" inspection trips being made by the subcommittee to aircraft plants throughout the Nation.

Harvard Study Tells Details Of Racial Mystery

How tribe of Negroes became isolated amidst Melanesians puzzles—Siwai rites complex.

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The ethnic "black spot" of negro peoples in the Solomon Islands of the Pacific, one of the world's most perplexing racial mysteries, has been the object of a two-year study by Dr. and Mrs. Douglas L. Oliver of the Harvard's Peabody Museum. They have recently returned from extended residence in villages of the Siwai people in the interior of the volcanic jungle island of Bougainville.

Dr. and Mrs. Oliver lived more than 30 miles by trail from the white mission station on the coast and made extensive investigations of the agricultural methods used by the Siwai, who have lived on the island for thousands of years.

The people differ strikingly in physical characteristics and language from the general population of even the near-by islands, practice elaborate rituals, rely upon sorcery to explain accidents and events beyond their control, and show considerable skill in the fashioning and decoration of spears and arrows.

Language Was Difficult

It took Dr. Oliver ten months to obtain a working knowledge of their extraordinarily complex language. Meanwhile he accomplished anthropological measurements of more than 2,000 natives taken from each of the eight main divisions of peoples in the interior.

This was the most intensive anthropological study yet made on the island and the largest series of physical measurements ever obtained by any expedition to Melanesia.

In the jungles surrounding the Siwai villages Dr. Oliver found stone monoliths set up ages ago by unknown peoples, probably in connection with ritual. They are so ancient that the present inhabitants have forgotten their function and believe they were set up by "demons."

Race Set Apart

In language as well as in physical appearance the Bougainville black people are markedly set apart from the majority of the Melaneisan tribes who share the great Austronesian language base with almost all the island peoples from Southeastern Asia to Easter Island in Mid-Pacific, he said.

The non-Melanesian tongues of the Siwai like those of certain tribes of New Guinea and New Britain are utterly different.

In order to make an intensive study of one tribe against the general background of its jungle neighbors, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver spent 15 months with the Siwai and about four months exploring the 120-mile-long island, visiting the major language divisions of the total population of around 50,000. There were about 5,000 natives in the Siwai tribe with whom the Olivers spent more than a year.

Earthquakes Frequent

Scarcely a tropical island paradise, Bougainville is ringed by a three-mile coastal belt of swamp and rises to rugged mountain chains 10,000 feet in altitude with two active volcanoes, Dr. Oliver said.

As short a time ago as 20 years back, the Siwai were headhunters. But today they are relatively peaceful farmers. Their pacification was accomplished by the Australian Government. Once or twice each year the Government patrol officer makes his round of the villages to make certain the peace is kept and to collect taxes.

Have Plenty of Money

The Siwai are fairly wealthy, he found. They go to the coastal coconut plantations to work for three years and then when they return they not only have plenty of native shell money but British shillings as well.

Dr. Oliver learned the strange unwritten tongue by inducing villagers to tell him the stories and myths of the tribe, while he wrote them down in phonetic spelling. Then, through "Pidgin" English, the young men would help translate. He also found it helpful to record the ordinary native talk overheard while they were at work in the fields or chatting in the village.

Among the Isolated Siwai Tribe

Peabody Museum of Harvard University; By a Staff Photographer

Harvard Anthropologist Tells of Mystery Race

Upper left: Siwai boy, member of aboriginal tribe of the island of Bougainville in the Solomon Islands in the mid-Pacific Ocean. The picture was made by Dr. Douglas L. Oliver, of Harvard University's Peabody Museum, who with Mrs. Oliver spent two years in the jungle villages. Upper right: Trumpet player of Siwai tribe at a tribal dance. Lower: Dr. and Mrs. Oliver.

Easter Proves Happy Season For Both Girl and WPA Crew

JOHNSTON, R. I., March 22 (AP)—Eight hundred men gave a girl an Easter surprise that has this little community agog.

Forty great trucks, each loaded with 20 WPA workers—800 of them in all—have rolled out on the Plainfield Pike morning after morning for a year or more. When they went by a house on the pike, a girl, Lillian Obrieter, came to the window and waved to each truckload of men.

"The girl at the window"—that's what they called her. Lillian has been waving at the men as they went by to work each morning and back toward home each afternoon.

When the trucks came rolling down the highway yesterday afternoon, however, there was no waving. The 40 trucks stopped and the 800 men scrambled down and walked over to Lillian's house.

Lillian didn't know what to make of it. She was embarrassed to see all the trucks stop in front of the house, so she walked out with her brother Charlie to see what was the matter.

Out of the ranks of the men stepped a "committee." The committee members filled their arms with bunches of Easter lilies, a basket packed with nuts and fruits and candy and Easter eggs—and a purse containing money.

"You waved at us every day for a year," one of the men said. "We want you to accept these Easter gifts."

"You're the little girl in the window. You don't know us and we don't know you, but you're a bright light as we pass by in the morning and the evening.

"Now, good-bye and a Happy Easter."

Nazi Flags Seen By American Ship

German freighters, flying the Swastika without any attempt at concealment, are still operating along the Norwegian coast in considerable numbers, keeping well within the three-mile limit, officers of the steamer Mormacstar declared on that vessel's arrival today from Norway. The steamer is the first American-flag ship in from Norway since the Neutrality Act went into effect.

These German vessels, the officers said, are sailing almost under the guns of the British patrol which is keeping well outside the Norwegian territorial waters since the Altmark incident.

Capt. Samuel F. Johnson of Quincy,—one of the youngest captains in the American Merchant Marine—said three German freight steamers were loading Swedish iron ore for Germany at Narvik, Norway, while the Mormacstar was tied up there.

The vessel brought one passenger, Svend B. Breinholm of Copenhagen, a steamship man en route to New York to study American travel methods. He reported that coal is scarce in Denmark and the price has gone up 400 per cent above normal. Hot water has been shut off in hotels and apartments. Denmark, he said, is losing an average of one vessel a week through German planes or submarines in the attempt to keep up trade with England.

Auto Inspection To Start April 1

On April 1 the semi-annual compulsory inspection of all motor vehicles will be started, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today. On or before April 30 all car owners must obtain official approval of their brakes, headlights, steering equipment, tires and other equipment.

Mayor Shows Critics City Is On Firm Basis

Not only meeting costs, he tells invited civic leaders, but is paring its funded debt.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today told a group of reform and economy leaders, whom he invited especially to his office for the occasion, that the City is on a "better-than-pay-as-you-go basis" because it is not only meeting all current expenses but also is reducing the net funded debt.

The group of civic leaders met in the Mayor's office this morning for the purpose of hearing reasons why the City's budget for 1940 was legitimate. Much criticism has arisen among these various organizations over the high budget figure recommended by Mayor Tobin. Recommendations by these groups of reducing the figure have been made to the Mayor. They had their opportunity today to speak their pieces.

However, the Mayor had a piece to speak also and he did and used blackboards to ilustrate his points.

He cited extensive figures and summarized the whole trend of the City debt since 1930. During 1939, he pointed out, the City administration has reduced the net funded debt by $1,565,000 while at the same time reducing the tax title debt and the tax anticipation debt.

Mayor Tobin said he wanted the wholehearted co-operation of the groups present and welcome their recommendations.

Had Scholastic Atmosphere

Those arriving on the scene were Edward J. Frost and Daniel G. Bloomfield of the Boston Retail Trade Board; Margaret McSweeney of the Boston League of Women Voters; Richard J. Lane, President, and John C. Kiley, Richards M. Bradley, and F. Murray Forbes of the Taxpayers Alliance; A. Lawrence Lowell, Chairman, and Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary, of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau; and Fred A. Dakin, Chairman, and E. J. Brehaut, Secretary, of the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Tobin came out and literally blasted these groups yesterday, declaring that every feasable economy has been made in Boston. The friction between the Mayor and these groups resulted in the calling of this special meeting today.

Meanwhile, the Appropriations Committee of the Boston City Council today ended its deliberations on the 1940 City budget by lopping $58,000 from the proposed $1,158,000 supplementary appropriation for snow removal, and announced it would report the budget back to the City Council next Monday.

Cut in Library Roof

The Committee will also recommend one other reduction—substitution of a $15,000 item for repairs on the present roof of the public library in place of a $70,000 appropriation for a new one.

In executive session the Committee heard a report from George E. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, who has been asked to change his request for $1,150,000 for snow removal expense in his department. The Commission recommended a reduction of $49,579 which would have brought the total to about $1,108,000 including an $8,000 item for extra pay roll expense in the Park and Treasury Department.

Upon motion of Councillor Henry L. Shattuck, who said he believed the $8,000 item could be absorbed in the larger expenditure, the Committe decided to approve an appropriation of $1,150,000 even.

With the reduction, contemplated city expenditures which the Council will be asked to approve Monday, aggregate $40,770,151.00 or about $380,000 more than comparable appropriations last year.

Wheeler Sees Danger in War Propaganda

WORCESTER, Mass., March 22 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana told residents of his native town today he was much more apprehensive over the possibility of this country sending troops to Europe than over a possible invasion by Germany.

"Do not be misled by propaganda," he counseled. "Although I am in sympathy with England and France, I don't want to see one American boy sent across the water to fight on foreign soil.

"We fought the last war to make the world safe for democracy, but we have less democracy than ever before. If we get into the war, it is a question if we will have any democracy left in America.

"The possibility has been raised that Hitler might come over here if he should win over the Allies, taking with him the British Navy and the French Army. I am not nearly as afraid of that as that we might go over there."

Regardless of which candidate the party nominates for the Presidency, in the opinion of Senator Wheeler, Democrats face a hard contest in the 1940 elections because of New Deal reforms.

Queen Mary Seen Making 35 Knots

Officers of the Berkshire, Merchants and Miners steamer in today from Baltimore and Norfolk, reported the camouflaged liner Queen Mary crossed their bow at a fast clip at 12:25 p. m. yesterday off the New Jersey coast. The Queen Mary was heading in a southeasterly direction.

The British vessel was making 35 knots, the officers estimated. They said her stern appeared to be almost under water. The Berkshire also sighted a two-stacker earlier in the day. This was believed to have been the Mauretania.

N. E. Aircraft School Gets Official O.K.

An official inspection of the New England Aircraft School at 29 Brookline Avenue, Boston, was conducted this week by Gen. H. H. Arnold, who flew here from Washington with a staff of Air Corps officers. General Arnold expressed satisfaction with the facilities for training Air Corps mechanics available at the school, it is reported.

The first two classes to graduate from the school are now on duty at Bolling Field, Washington, and reports from Col. E. C. Hill, commanding officer, indicate that the student mechanics are progressing rapidly.

Redcap Inquiry By U. S. Completed

Federal inspectors in the Wages and Hours Division of the Department of Labor were reported today to have completed their investigation of complaints received from Boston Redcaps that they were not being paid according to Wages and Hours regulations. The report will be submitted to Thomas H. Eliot, Regional Director of the Wages and Hours Division in Boston.

Three civil suits have been filed on behalf of an independent union, representing 125 Redcaps in Boston, by George E. Roewer, attorney,

'Opening' on May 1 For 'Old Ironsides'

Beginning May 1, the frigate Constitution, "Old Ironsides," will be at Pier 1,, near the main gate (Water Street) of Charlestown Navy Yard and visitors will be allowed in as follows:

Week days, except Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Visitors must enter by the gate. They will not be allowed to visit other parts of the Yard.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"Higher and Higher," a musical comedy presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. With Jack Haley, Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"An International Incident," starring Ethel Barrymore. Presented by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Charlie McCarthy, Detective." 4, 7, 10. Also "Green Hell," with Douglas Fairbanks Jr. 2, 5:15, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Raffles," featuring David Niven. 3:30, 6:50, 9:50. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 2:30, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Young as You Feel," featuring the Jones Family. 2:10, 5:08, 8. Also "Thirteen Thousand Feet High.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:30, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney's "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
"I Take This Woman," featuring Spencer Tracy and Hedy LaMarr. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Fenway: 2:15, 6:20, 9:45. Also "The Man From Dakota," with Wallace Beery. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. Fenway: 1:20, 4:50, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. 9:15, 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Also "Millionaire Playboy," featuring Joe Penner. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:35, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Women Without Names," featuring Ellen Drew, Robert Paige and Judith Barrett. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside 3-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 9:45 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The House of Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay, George Sanders, Nan Grey, Vincent Price, and Dick Foran. 11:15 a. m., 3:20, 7:30. Also "Black Friday," with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 10 a. m., 2:05, 6:15, 10:25. Stage: Minevitch's Original Harmonica Rascals, Fred Lightner and Rosella, Holland and Hart. 12:45, 4:55 9:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Siege," "Pete Smith—Skiing," "Old Natchez, Mississippi," "Betty Hutton Musical Comedy," latest news reels and other shorts.

State—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside 3-mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 1:25, 5 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet." Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Raffles," starring David Niven. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
Laurel and Hardy in "A Chump at Oxford." 9:30 a. m. 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Also "The Human Monster," with Bela Lugosi. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55.

Trement—
"Imitation of Life," with Claudette Colbert. Also "Stage Coach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
"March of Time," "Thibaud's Violin," "Tour Paris and the Virgin Islands," "Blitzkrieg at Warsaw." Cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

University—
Charles Laughton in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. Also Tom Brown. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Oh Johnny, How You Can Love." 1:45, 5:10, 8:35. Also "Vigil in the Night." 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Bowdoin College Glee Club. Frederic Tillotson, conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Christian Symbolism by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on French Rooms by Mrs. Sayward.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano. Reginald Boardman, pianist. 2:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Splits in Bay State Democracy Left to 'Home Rule' by Farley

It took a bit of dodging, but it appears that Postmaster General James A. Farley departed from Boston last night without committing himself to one side or the other in the badly split up Massachusetts Democratic situation. That he was under considerable pressure during his 24 hours in Boston is obvious.

His callers at Hotel Statler ranged from Attorney General Paul A. Dever, who—although he has not announced his candidacy—reputedly wants to be Governor, to Nicholas Morrissey and Kenneth I. Taylor, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Masschusetts Federation of Labor.

The last two named are supposed to have told the National Democratic Chairman they are fearful that rival candidates of Mr. Dever, former Gov. James A. Curley, or some others might so disrupt the party that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Republicans would easily be re-elected. Labor, as represented by Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Taylor, made it plain they would deplore such an outcome.

In fact, they said, if the Democrats failed to harmonize their differences, Labor might decide this should be the year in which to enter a gubernatorial candidate of their own. But first they wanted Mr. Farley to step in and attempt to consolidate some of the "feudal baronies" that have arisen within the party.

This, Mr. Farley declined to do, insisting that he believes in "home rule" for local politics and maintaining that such matters as Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Taylor presented were outside his sphere of action.

Several things may result from this. The local "Barons" may take it as a green light especially waving for each to rush ahead with his candidacy; it may mean that the seriousness of the situation may be brought home to Democratic leaders by the Morrissey-Taylor threat to enter a labor ticket.

But, probably, it simply means that Chairman Farley sees no acute need for immediate action and does not want to risk further unsettling of the party locally until he is compelled to.

That Mr. Farley would attempt to make a compromise among rival factions if the effectiveness of the party in the State were in serious question goes without saying.

Friendly Russia and Allies Called Need in Turkish Plan

As long as friendly relations continue between Turkey and its allies, there is no reason to believe Turkey need be embroiled in the present European conflict, Munir Ertegun, Turkish Ambassador to the United States, said in an interview today.

With Madame Ertegun, he came to Boston last night for the address here of Dr. Walter L. Wright Jr., President of Robert College of Istanbul, before the Boston City Club.

Mr. Ertegun can see no paradox in Turkey's being allied, on the one hand, with Soviet Russia, and, on the other, with Great Britain and France.

"Our position is really very simple," the Ambassador stated. "We have definite alliances to right and to left and we are honestly and fairly sticking to all of our alliances."

In an impromptu address preceding Dr. Wright's talk, Mr. Ertegun had high praise for the work of the Red Cross, particularly in aiding those areas in Turkey affected by the earthquake and blizzard of last December. Americans have been generous in their contributions, Mr. Ertegun said, but more relief funds are sorely needed for rehabilitation.

Mr. Ertegun referred to the League of Nations and its failure to maintain world peace.

"There are different views," he said, "regarding the means for the prevention of war. The experience which has not been very successful in Geneva does not prove that it is not possible to organize a community of nations in which war will be definitely abandoned.

"I am an optimist, and I sincerely believe that mankind will be able to find today how to work this solution and how to administer it."

Turkey's foreign policy is peace, Dr. Wright stressed. "The task of the Turkish Government and the Turkish people is primarily a task of internal development," he declared.

Dr. Wright showed that Turkey, while yet maintaining friendship with Soviet Russia, "the big neighbor to the north," and the nation which first came to her assistance in her struggle to establish a Republic, has vered to the side of the Allies because of this very love of the principles of "liberty, equality, and fraternity."

Suits Seek More Hurricane Money

Two suits totalling nearly $500,000 were filed against the State Department of Public Works today by contractors seeking added payments for hurricane and flood repair work done on the Mohawk Trail and Jacob's Ladder road.

C. J. Maney & Co. seeks $227,830 and B. Perinni & Sons, Inc., asks for $235,492.

Costs of work on these two roads came in for considerable comment during last summer's hearings, which resulted in the ouster of William F. Callahan as Public Works Commissioner.

It Took Nearly a Year to Build This

By a Staff Photographer

Newton's First Concrete Home

This home could have been built in six weeks, but old laws that hampered the introduction of concrete, forced construction into many months. Location: Beacon Street. Architect: Giles C. Smith.

Era of Rising Real Estate Values Forecast

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week A Friday Feature

In an unprecedented stir among Greater Boston communities to modernize building codes, raise city planning standards and create off-the-street parking facilities, Carleton Hunneman, President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, today envisaged the approach of a new era of rising property values, increasing business volume, traffic relief and sound, low-cost housing.

As headquarters for real estate activities, Mr. Hunneman's office in the heart of downtown Boston has become a clearing house for current building reports, indicating a growing awareness by local communities of the need to protect themselves against future neighborhood blight and declining property values. Newton, for instance, is said to have revived its building code and is now awaiting approval of changes by the Board of Aldermen.

At the same time, it is reported that Newton has passed a city ordinance requiring that all new apartment houses in the future provide garage parking facilities for all their tenants.

Cambridge and Brookline are both in the throes of a zoning transition with Brookline intent on increasing minimum lot requirements to prevent over-crowding of its last remaining areas available for home developments. Cambridge is chiefly concerned with bringing its building code up to date in order that the city may take advantage of new, cheaper and more efficient methods of construction.

Traffic Reforms

From traffic circles come rumors that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's newly-created traffic confernce is getting nearer to a program of traffic reforms, listing the following key projects for consideration: an elevated highway from the North Station around the central shopping districts to Dorchester Bay and connecting with the Old Colony Parkway and a proposed new Blue Hill Avenue radial; widening of Dover Street; improvement of Rutherford Avenue, Cambridge, and Broadway, Everett, as a new northern artery connecting with the Newburyport Turnpike; a new non-fix, parking tag drive to be supported by 30 civic and public agencies; establishment of modern, off-the-street parking places.

Anticipating a campaign by the city of Boston to compel the inclusion of off-the-street parking quarters within the walls or yards of all new business houses of the future, the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, today, announced that its new office building now under construction on Boylston Street would contain parking space for some 100 automobiles in the sub-basement. This is the first venture of its type and proportions in New England.

As for real estate organizations throughout the country, they are developing the Urban Land Institute, assigned to the task of finding out how property ownership can be made to fit into the modern picture of new transportation modes and changing family habits. These habits were held responsible by Mr. Hunneman for decentralization of business and homes in Boston.

Pertinent Facts

Some pertinent facts hinging on this decentralization were cited by Mr. Hunneman as follows: Assessed value of properties in Boston in 1915 was $1,566,000,000 compared with $1,524,000,000 last year or a drop of $42,000,000; on that reduced assessed valuation, Boston is trying to collect $16,000,000 for educational purposes as compared with $6,000,000 in 1915; 25 years ago our net city debt was $82,000,000 compared with $132,000,000 today; county costs have risen from $1,500,000 to $3,500,000; tax rate has risen from $18 to 1915 to what will probably be more than $40 this year, according to City Hall predictions.

As a result of these and similar financial conditions, Mr. Hunneman stated, real estate is no longer the gilt-edged investment that it used to be in Boston. The gilt is changing to old bricks and mortar being carried away in the trucks of wrecking companies, he said.

Whether the transition toward modernized construction and improved city planning and zoning would develop in time to save Boston more heavy losses in property declines, Mr. Hunneman could not say.

Land Taking Permitted For Conn. River Control

First action toward construction of flood control works along the Connecticut River in Massachusetts came today when Federal District Judge Hugh D. McLellan granted a petition for taking 13 tracts of land, comprising 77 acres, in the Town of Huntington. This will serve as part of the Knightsville project.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Saturday, March 23

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners Mailbag."
7:15 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace": transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—"The Call of Nature," Max K. Gilstrap, Ranger-Naturalist, Grand Canyon National Park.
7:45 p. m.—"The Week's Review of Latin America."
8:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation," Capt. Hilding N. Carlson. (11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—News Summary. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—The "Homeros" Choir. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night; "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.53 meg., 30.5 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Weekly Economic Talk. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin 10:30 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"World Affairs": talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

No Taxi Action, Governor Says, Before April 1

When representatives of the Transport Workers' Union Local 182 of the Congress of Industrial Organizations protested today to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall against operation of the stagger system for taxicabs in Boston, the Governor indicated he would take no action until after Joseph F. Timility, Boston Police Commissioner, makes a report on the system after April 1.

The stagger system under which each licensed cab might be taken off the streets one day a week was put into effect by Mr. Timilty for a 60-day experimental period which expires April 1.

Governor Saltonstall agreed to confer with opponents of the stagger system after receiving the Commissioner's report.

The union delegation headed by Angelo Barbaro, President of the union, asked the Governor to appoint a fact-finding committee to study the operation of the system and to sift its complaints that police officials are partial to certain taxicab concerns.

The union men presented a statement to the Governor in which they claimed the stagger system had aggravated Boston's unemployment problem, reduced earnings of taxicab drivers, increased the competitive advantage of the Checker Cab Company over the independent drivers and operators, and had not solved the problem of cruising taxicabs.

The union complained that approximately 200 drivers, a majority of them independent drivers, had been thrown out of work by the system. Earnings of independent drivers have been reduced 15 to 20 per cent through loss of income for one day a week, continued the statement, "partly also because the Checker Cab Company has been allowed to put more cabs on the streets and because many cab drivers in suburban areas have come into downtown Boston to take advantage of what they think is a decrease in competition."

The statement handed to the Governor was signed by John J. Ryan, international representative of the Transport Workers' Union of America, who was a member of the delegation.

Snow Delays Marble Tourney

Spring may be officially here, but the St. Valentine's Day snowstorm has forced a delay in plans for Boston's annual marble tournament, Park Commissioner William P. Long said today.

First matches were scheduled for this week, and final championship contests for about April 1. But when the storm came, the City used every available dumping ground for disposing of excess snow. Result is that the Park Department's playgrounds are still very, very muddy and somewhat encumbered with snow.

Commissioner Long hopes the good weather will continue so the finals can be held about April 10. But he isn't sure the tournament can even be started that soon.

Usually ice skating and tobogganing on City-owned slides stop about Feb. 22. But this year there was skating on the pond in the Public Garden as late as March 16, and only yesterday were orders given to dismantle the toboggan slide on the Common.

The Department's program of indoor sports ends April 15. Final boxing and wrestling matches are being held now. The recreation program for the spring and summer includes the Twilight Baseball League's schedule, which is due to start June 25, the day after school is out, and tournaments in peggy, hop-scotch, track, tennis, horseshoes, jackstones and roller skating.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Spring Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Harry James's Orches-	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	tra; Winter sports	"I Love a Mystery"	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	questions; answers	Police Comm. Timilty	Popular music	dramatic sketch	Celia Paige, soprano
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	"This Amazing Amer-	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"Quixie Doodle Con-	"King Robert of Sicily";
8:15	**dramatic sketch;**	ica"; quiz program	**prano; Ross Graham,**	test"; Col. Stoopnagle	reading
8:30	**Abbott and Cos-**	Carson Robison and His	**baritone; Frank Black's**	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	"Celebrity Salute"
8:45	**tello; orch.; news.**	Buckaroos	**Orchestra; chorus**	**"Sinfonietta"**	Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party"; vo-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Ray Hill's Orchestra	Religious drama
9:15	chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Dinner at Home"	Religious drama
9:30	"First Nighter";	"What Would You Have	'What's My Name'; quiz	"Comedy by Joe Lau-	Religious drama
9:45	dramatiztion	Done?"; quiz show	program	rie, Jr."; songs; orch.	Religious drama
10:00	"Grand Central	Speaker; music	**'Roads & Nat'l Economy'**	Raymond Gram Swing	Religious drama
10:15	Station"; drama	Speaker; music	Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service	Religious drama
10:30	Robert L. Ripley;	Blue Barron's Orchestra	"Behind the Headlines";	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	Religious drama
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	Music; talk	Human Nature in Action	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	Religious drama
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Howard Baum's Orch.	Religious drama
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	National A A U Basket-	Religious drama
11:30	Sports; "Master	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	ball Tournament Semi-	Religious drama
11:45	Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	finals	Religious drama

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn;	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Good News"	comedy songs and	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	patter	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	**Today in Europe**	Variety Hour: Rakov's	News Service	Joe Mitchell Chapple	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	Orchestra; soloists	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	'Good Morning Melodies'
8:30	"Accordiana"	Variety Hour: Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
8:45	"Musical Clock"	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
9:00	Richard Maxwell	News; talk; music	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	String Ensemble	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	String Time with	"Feast of Purim"	"Lincoln Highway";	Studio program	"Children's Corner"
10:15	Walberg Brown	Vocalist; organ	dramatic series	Studio program	"Buddy Clark"
10:30	"In Record Time";	"Studio Party"; record-	"Interior Decoration"	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"In Record Time"	ings	"Bright Idea Club"	dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00	**News; New England**	Lyle Murphy's Orchestra	children's program	Studio Radio Club	Ellsworth Moody, songs
11:15	**Conservatory of**	Lyle Murphy's Orchestra	Ed McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	**Music Symphony**	Junior Choir	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	**Orchestra**	Musicale; weather	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	"Waltz Time"	News; Noonday Revue	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	News Service	Variety; Stocks	Walter Kidder, baritone	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Man on the Farm"	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Man on the Farm"	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs.	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	Rhythm Ensemble	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Fashion Awards	Home Hour	Stamp Program	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	So. American Way	"Luncheon at the Wal-	"Call to Youth"	"University Life"	"Plantation Echoes"
1:45	Census program	dorf"; interviews	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"University Life"	Short Story Editor
2:00	Easter Hymn Sing	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	News Service	Religious drama
2:15	Easter Hymn Sing	**Wagner's "Tristan und**	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	The Manhatters; music	Religious drama
2:30	Baron Elliot's Or.	**Isolde" with Lauritz**	"Music Styled for You"	Religious drama	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45	Harvard Guardian	**Melchior, Emanuel List,**	"Music Styled for You"	Religious drama	News Service
3:00	**League of Compo-**	**Kirsten Flagstad;**	Choir recital	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"Starlit Hawaiians"
3:15	**sers Concert from**	**Julius Huehn**	String Ensemble	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Organ Concert
3:30	**Boston: Stradiva-**	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Del Brissette's Orchestra	"Carolina Playmakers"	"Melody Mart"
3:45	**rius Quartet**	**Wagner's "Tristan und**	Del Brissette's Orchestra	"Carolina Playmakers"	"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session"; col-	**Isolde" with Lauritz**	"Campus Capers"	Vocalists; organ	Eugene Simas, songs
4:15	lege debate	**Melchior, Emanuel List,**	Slovenian Chorus	Zeke Manners' Gang	"Consolairs"
4:30	Peace talk	**Kirsten Flagstad,**	"KSTP Presents"; mu-	Benny Kreuger's Orch.	Musicale
4:45	"Buffalo Presents"	**Julius Huehn**	sical program	Benny Kreuger's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	Campus on the Air.	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Campus on the Air	**"Tristan und Isolde"**	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	**"Americans at**	Opera; Gene and Glenn	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	**Work"; drama**	Junior Quiz	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Sport reports	News Service
6:00	News commeut	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Pasadena Boys' Choir	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Pasadena Boys' Choir	News Service
7:30	**"Sky Blazers";**	Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Art for Your Sake";	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	**dramatization**	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Dr. Bernard Myers	"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Gang Busters";	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	**Arch Oboler's Plays:**	**New England Federation**	Week-End Jamboree
8:15	dramatization	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	**"The Ivory Tower"**	**of Men's Glee Clubs**	Week-End Jamboree
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	Radio Guild Drama	Dance Music	"Curtain Calls"	Ruas Magnus' Trio
8:45	chestra; War news	Radio Guild Drama	**Sen. Sheppard, Texas**	Hawaiian music	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance:	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	Kings of Rhythm	cal Album"
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	**Symphonic Strings with**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	**Alfred Wallenstein**	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Les Brown's Orchestra	News Service
10:15	Rep. Gearhart, Cal.	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	conductor	Freddie Martin's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	Joe Green's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Freddie Martin's Orch.	National A. A. U. Bas-	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:00	News; Leighton	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	ketball Tournament	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Noble's Orchestra.	conductor	Weather Service	Finals: Bill Welch and	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Sammy Kaye's Or.	News; talk; weather	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Joe Myers, commenta-	"Day's End"
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra.	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	tors	News Service

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever hear of a musical chicken? Well, Schrafft's has . . . because they had a special order for one from some doting grandmother, and you wind him up and out comes the music. However, it'll be to late for you to do anything about one of these by the time you read this (because it has to be ordered, special), but you can still do plenty of something about all the special Easter candy in Schrafft's cases.

Of course the good old lollypop is always bound to find favor with the young, and what could be more entrancing than a long-laster of pale yellow or orchid, all wrapped up in cellophane, with a "Happy Easter" sticker on the outside! All the flavors have been put into the candies; regardless of their colors . . . and of course they're all pure. Then there are those fat Italian Cream eggs that have been dipped in chocolate, and the little pink and yellow bunnies that seem to be jumping out of a chocolate egg. And solid chocolate bunnies, and great big colored sugar candy eggs—on a large nest of that green, orchid or yellow crinkly paper. All this could work in very nicely as a breakfast centerpiece. Then, of course, it will start disappearing! Oh yes, and we mustn't forget that perennial favorite . . . the little jelly-bean that looks so pretty tucked in here and there. To say nothing of how it tastes going down! At all the Schrafft stores; which means the one on West Street, the one right near the Little Building, and the great big one where you perhaps lunch, down on lower Boylston Street, near Shreve's and Fredley's and Carbone's.

Long-Burning Mystic Candles

Speaking of Carbone's reminds us that they carry those fascinating long-burning big Mystic candles . . . which can be worked in so beautifully with a few flowers. Which of course you can also get at Carbone's. The idea being to center the candle in a dish, and tie a few lilies or flowers of some kind around it. An effect that is unusual and always creates no end of complimentary comment.

Comfortable Shoes For Easter Sunday

While the younger members of the family join the parade along the Mall day after tomorrow, teetering along on their high French heels, or their high Wedgies; the fact remains that mama or auntie may want something in the way of a shoe that will spell comfort with a capital C. So we suggest the Arnold Boot Shop in the Hotel Statler, for they have plenty of very good looking shoes that were meant for real walking-in-comfort purposes. They'll carry off tweeds and a town and country suit very nicely; and mama will feel a lot better about all this fashion business when she gets home. We mean if she has made the trek in a pair of low heeled oxfords like their version called "The Smoothie," for instance. For a matter of $10.95, with the soft, most flexible soles and leather heels. Personally, we'd say they'd have all the comfort of an old shoe at the first wearing! And aren't we all looking for that?

And Flowers, Too, For Easter

P. S. Your last minute orders for flowers, whether it's a corsage, lillies, a bunch of violets or a rose plant . . . can still be filled by calling on your nearest neighborhood florist. Who may be Mr. Saunders, of The Symphony Flower Shop at 240 Huntington Avenue (Telephone Kenmore 2076); or August, at 118 Massachusetts Avenue (Kenmore 6829); or Hoffman's at Massachusetts Avenue and Commonwealth (Kenmore 0580). Or maybe you're out in Brookline in which some handy phone numbers are Longwood 1800, which is Rogers Flower Shop at 1375 Beacon Street; Longwood 2300, which will ring F. E. Palmer's for you; Aspinwall 5604, to which the Brookline Flower Shop answers; and Aspinwall 8500, which is the phone number of Mrs. Alice B. Merrill, who will also attend to your floral wishes; now or any other time. From our side of the fence Easter promises to be a bit nippy; so perhaps you'd like to indulge in one of those luxurious short fur jackets from the salon of George Kunos, at 12 Newbury Street, before then. Naturally you could wear it with your sweeping evening gowns later on at the opera or ballet. And flowers do look so nice on a background of fur!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

New Jobs Act Pays More

Continued from Page 1

fore, the maximum of $300 must be considered, as this limit may in some cases among the higher paid workers keep payments from going beyond what they were previously.

The most important alteration in the law as seen at the Division of Unemployment Compensation is the adoption of a new basis for payment.

After April 1, benefits will be based on an individual's earnings in the preceding calendar year.

These benefits will consist of 30 per cent of earnings in a calendar year or 20 times the worker's weekly benefit rate, whichever of the two is the lesser.

The weekly benefit rate will be based on the worker's earnings in the highest quarter in the calendar year. It figures roughly about one-twentieth of that.

Under the present old law, a worker's benefits were based on 12½ per cent of his earnings in the preceding seven quarters, which is almost two years. The rate of payment was one twenty-sixth of the worker's highest quarter.

The 30 per cent under the new law is larger by about 5 per cent than under the old law, except where the maximum of $300 operates to reduce the increase.

Machine to Aid Wool Appraisal

The machine age has hit the United States Customs!

Appraisal examiners who have for many years determined the "clean content" of wool imported—actual fiber after grease and dirt have been removed—by physical examination, so the import duty may be accurately assessed, will now have the assistance of electrical apparatus in determining the "clean content."

Members of the Boston wool trade, and Government officials will inspect the new apparatus Monday, when it will be set up and ready to function, at the Appraisers' Stores Building, Atlantic and Northern Avenues.

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Turkeys Giving Ham a Run In Markets for Easter Menus

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Plump, fresh turkeys are giving the traditional ham for Easter menus, a genuine "run for its money" today, despite the gay colors of wrappers for the ham that brighten up the market places of Greater Boston.

Not so long ago, turkeys were almost unknown on the average American dinner table, excepting at the traditional Thanksgiving menu or at least about that time of year. Today, they are so plentiful and reasonable in price that they are making a place for themselves o nthe year-round shopping list of the average housewife.

Ham, to be sure, is low priced this year, after several years of high prices that followed the inauguration of Uncle Sam's program to pay farmers to stop raising pigs. But turkeys are today within a few cents of the price of ham, and many a family are deserting ham this year for their Easter menu.

Ham Prices

Hams are commonly quoted today at 21 cents a pound with some special brands offered at 28 cents, and in some cut-price shops it can be purchased as low as 15 cents a pound. That figure is the exception rather than the rule, however. Turkeys range from the low of 21 cents in some large stores, to 32 cents in others. Some marketmen say that 27 cents will buy as nice turkey as could be desired.

Eggs, another traditional Easter food, are plentiful and reasonable in price. Specially selected large, brown eggs from nearby farms are held at 38 cents in the big markets of Boston, with a nickel less for nearby hennery eggs. Chain stores offer large, selected eggs at 30 cents a dozen, and eggs that have not been sized, at 22½ cents a dozen. Bacon, to go with them, is lower in price than for recent years, the average retail shop asking 17 to 19 cents a pound for the sliced bacon.

Chicken can be had as low as 23 cents, fowl starts around 18 cents, capon at 25 cents which was a specially low figure for one day in one large suburban market, and native ducklings around 22 cents.

Spring Lamb

Newly arrived in the market is spring lamb from California, with legs marked 35 cents in many stalls, and stores. Winter lamb is as low as 23 cents a pound for legs, in some stores. Veal legs start around 15 cents a pound.

Pork, as indicated by smoked ham, and bacon prices, continues low in price. Loins for roast are as low as 12½ cents a pound in some large suburban stores, and fresh hams can be had in some quarters as low as 16 cents a pound. The usual price is nearer 21 cents, however. Beef prices show little change from recent weeks.

Seafood prices are a bit higher this week in some stores due to the withdrawal of 54 trawlers from service, pending the outcome of a new working agreement between union fishermen and vessel owners. Fish is far from scarce, however, with 150 fish draggers, line trawlers and hookers, remaining in operation, landing trips at the Fish Pier regularly.

In vegetables, beets are priced in most places around 7 to 8 cents a bunch, for fairly attractive ones, though beets are not yet "at their best." The low on carrots is three bunches for 10 cents in some large chain stores. Texas spinach is offered in the same stores at three pounds for 19 cents, celery at 12 cents a bunch, and cabbage three pounds for 10 cents.

Quaint R. I. Fishing Colonies Ready for Piscatorial Season

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21 —The arrival of spring found Rhode Island's quaint fishing colonies on the south shore—Galilee and Jerusalem—bustling with activity as fishermen prepared their equipment for the opening of the season on April 1.

Most of the fishermen are either lobstermen or trap fishermen and a fairly sharp line separates the two. The lobstermen, as the name implies, set out their pots and catch virtually nothing but lobsters during the season. The trap fishermen, on the other hand, work with huge nets which are fastened offshore and kept there, being emptied daily by the owner. The catch usually includes flounders, bluefish, butterfish and other small species.

A considerable investment goes into the fishing business. Two of the lobstermen at Galilee, for example, have 400 lobster pots ready for service this year. The rope for these pots alone costs $1,000, to say nothing of the cost of the pots themselves, and the cost of the boats necessary to tend them.

Trap fishing, too, is costly. Capt. J. E. Clark, a trap fishermen from away back, has three nets this year, each worth about $800. He estimates a net is good only for about two years. When the season is on he will have his son and two or three others helping him bring in the daily catch which he expects to be about 20 barrels daily.

U. S. in Pollution Problem

The United States War Department, through the Federal Engineer's office here, has taken a hand in the campaign against stream pollution in Rhode Island.

Army engineers this week mailed out letters to mill and factory owners, dock officials and others calling attention to Federal laws which cover discharge of refuse "into any navigable waters of the United States or into any tributary to any navigable water."

Up until now, the Federal agencies usually have left pollution problems up to the states. Lieut. Col. J. S. Bragdon, of the Providence Army Engineers office, indicated that his agency was prepared to give its support to local efforts which are aimed at clearing up the pollution problem in upper Narragansett Bay.

Effect on Oyster Trade

How pollution has affected the oyster business in Rhode Island was pointed out graphically this week in a report by the Warren, R. I., Planning Board.

In 1912, the report says, the 52 oyster operators in the State had an income of $2,000,000 and paid the State $126,000 in rentals for the privilege of fishing in the oyster beds. Last year, says the report, there were only 10 operators and the rentals paid the State amounted only to $10,000.

The decline is due to increase in the pollution, the report says "and if present conditions are allowed to continue the oyster business will be driven out of the State entirely."

New Radio System Proves Its Own Value

Harold Orne and General Electric

Armstrong F. M. Radio Demonstrations

Upper picture shows the demonstration trailer used by the Yankee Network of Boston to point out the value of frequency modulation radio reception as compared with amplitude modulation, the present type of radiocasting. The lower picture shows a General Electric frequency modulation set at the General Electric exhibit in the New York World's Fair operating with good quality and volume while it is subjected to a 1,000,000-volt electrical static discharge that would completely wreck ordinary radio reception.

'Staticless' Radio Taken Up By Major Boston Stations

Evidence of the interest shown by local radiocasters in frequency modulation "staticless" radiocasting, proponents of which are now in Washington before the Federal Communications Commission to try to obtain wavelengths, is disclosed by the fact that four major Boston stations are either operating on or have applied for licenses to operate with the frequency modulation method of radiocasting.

The Columbia Broadcasting System and the Boston Edison Company, joint owners and operators of Station WEEI, recently applied for a license to operate an F.M. station.

During the summer of 1939 a construction permit was granted by the FCC to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company to build a frequency modulation transmitting station in Boston for Station WBZ. This transmitter will be located in Hull, Mass., where Westinghouse is building its new WBZ transmitter.

Yankee Network

The Yankee Network, pioneer in frequency modulation, which was invented by Prof. Edwin H. Armstrong, of Columbia University, has modern F.M. facilities at Paxton, Mass., just west of Worcester. This station will serve the Boston area. In addition the northern New England area will be served by the Yankee Network by means of an F.M. station on Mt. Washington, the highest point in New England. Southern New England and the New York area will be served by facilities leased by the Yankee Network from Professor Armstrong at his own station in Alpine, N. J.

Frequency modulation signals behave like light rays in transmission hence stations radiocasting this type of energy are located as high as nature, or the radiocasting engineers, will permit. Thus Paxton is located about 1,800 feet above sea level and can serve an area roughly 50 miles in radius, while the Mt. Washington station can serve an area more than 100 miles in radius.

Frequency modulation signals promote for listeners the elimination of both natural and manmade static; freedom of interference from distant stations on the same channel; extension of the range of audio, or musical frequencies; and increase in the response of these various musical vibrations throughout the entire band from the very lowest bass notes to the shrillest treble.

Engineers at the Stromberg-Carlson plant in Rochester, N. Y., in a demonstration between present day and the new method, for instance, turned on an electric razor while programs from an amplitude modulating, or present type, station, and a frequency modulating station, the new type, were tuned in alternately. The man-made static caused by the razor sputtered and crackled in the standard radiocast set and disappeared magically when the F. M. set was turned on.

How often have listeners tuned to a much desired program, only to have it marred by a background talk from another station on the same or adjoining wavelength? This distant station interference will disappear with the adoption of F.M. radiocasting. F.M. is a highly "tailored" signal reaching only those areas desired by engineers.

In addition to pioneering transmissions of frequency modulation radiocasting, the Yankee Network has also developed a radio set capable of receiving these signals, a high quality receiver costing not much more than modern receivers. The Yankee Network also has a frequency modulation demonstration trailer which moves about the New England countryside demonstrating the differences in the present and new types of radiocasting. Thus it may be seen, that unlike the earlier days of present radio systems, frequency modulation is far beyond the "haywire" state.

General Electric researchers recently gave frequency modulastatic interference. They carried a frequency-modulation set into Steinmetz Hall at the New York Fair Grounds and subjected it to tests involving a million-volt arc of man-made lightning.

This is an electrostatic charge sufficient to wreck completely ordinary radio reception.

Proof of Pudding

"In radio," said Dr. W. R. G. Baker, manager of General Electric's Radio and Television Department, "the proof of the pudding is in the hearing.

"This test was spectacular for it involved subjecting an F. M. receiver to the most rigorous listening tests that could be devised. Two and a half million persons last summer witnessed our demonstrations of man-made lightning given several times daily in Steinmetz Hall. Every radio set owner knows how much damage even an approaching thunderstorm can do to his evening's entertainment."

Fare to Turkey Given In Place of Relief

WOBURN, Mass. (AP)—This city's Welfare Board is going to spend $198.87 to save money.

Required to pay a man $4.87 a week as a dependent, the Board granted his request for boat fare to his native Istanbul, Turkey. He sails early next month.

Sheriff Asks WPA Gardens For Schools

A program of expanded facilities for school gardens, art appreciation, extra-curricula recreation for girls, and hot lunches for undernourished children — together with prospective reductions elsewhere in the budget to make the expansion possible—was under consideration for the Boston Public School today by members of the School Committee.

Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan, member of the Committee, advocated a WPA project to sponsor fruit and vegetable gardens for school children, when the School Committee met in a budgetary conference last night. Edward C. Emerson, Associate Director of Manual Arts, told the Committee that 10 years ago 15,000 students raised vegetables in school gardens and that the yield averaged $30 a pupil for the season. The Committee will receive a report on Sheriff Sullivan's proposal in about three weeks.

Committeeman Clement A. Norton proposed that the Committee seek the loan of former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller's art collection for exhibition in the schools as a means of encouraging a love of art on the part of the pupils. The Committee approved unanimously. Miss Helen E. Cleaves, Art Director, stated she has begun negotiations to secure a loan of the pictures of Charles Herbert Woodbury, marine artist.

Sheriff Sullivan also suggested that the Committee, through its department heads, develop a more complete program of recreation and creative art for school girls as a means of combating juvenile delinquency. The Committee asked the Board of Superintendents to report on this proposal.

The Committee also considered a proposal, urged by Chairman Joseph C. White and Committeeman Joseph Lee, to dismiss six of the supervising school physicians and apply the money to food for needy children. Frederick Gillis, Assistant Superintendent, told the Committee no pupil is allowed to leave the school hungry, because the teachers frequently supply food, whereupon Mr. Norton expressed the opinion that this burden should not be placed upon the teachers.

Making of Soap Urged in Prison

A proposal that prisoners in State penal institutions manufacture their own soap was placed before the Executive Council for its approval by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall recently upon the recommendation of Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction.

Mr. Lyman, who revealed that prison industries bring in $350,000 annually, said the State would save approximately $10,000 if the prisoners manufactured their own soap. He explained that the State now pays $54,000 annually to supply soap to the prisons. Equipment to start this prison industry, he said, would cost $28,000.

All Ski Trails Open and Snow In Fine Shape

With all trails open on a race-free week end, skiing conditions, even within a short run out of Boston, to the North and West, are excellent. Two to four inches of snow has fallen since last week end. This has brought average snow depths up to the highest end-of-March levels in many years, even as close to the fringe as Mt. Wachusett, Groton, and Brookline, N. H.

Whether the week end brings rain, snow or sunshine, the cover at all but a few heavily worn tow slopes will be equal to public demands. Skiers will find surface conditions running from crust and "corn" snow to powder, depending upon height of land and temperatures—but the Weather Man promises another fall over the Easter holiday.

The Sunday snow train again heads for the Eastern Slope Region—North Conway and Intervale. Snow train rates will prevail on regular Sunday trains to Laconia (for the Belknap Mountain Region) and for Plymouth where good skiing is reported on a choice of slopes, including Wendy Hilty's popular standard course run for slalom experts seeking a time rating.

National Co-operation Pledged Boston's Maritime Celebration

Assurances of national co-operation in the Boston waterfront pageant June 9—the outdoor observance of National Maritime Day—were today brought to the rapidly growing committee at a luncheon-meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, by Frank S. Davis, President of the Committee, just back from Washington.

Leading shipping and waterfront men, constituting the committee, who seek a membership of 2,000, were told by Mr. Davis, that Senator David I. Walsh (D), Massachusetts, had joined the increasing number of public office holders who "paid the dollar fee and signed on the dotted line."

Ex-Corsair to Be Exhibited

J. P. Morgan's former palatial yacht Corsair, now the Oceanographer of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey fleet, will be on exhibition and open to the public with all its intricate equipment and instruments, Mr. Davis told the Committee.

Admiral Lee Otis Colbert, head of the Geodetic Department, will come to Boston for the occasion, Mr. Davis was assured, and he also brought back word that Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, would be in this city to take part in the elaborate program.

Two Warships Expected

At least two warships are expected to be assigned to Boston for the occasion, which is to be the largest and most extensive waterfront celebration in the history of the Port, according to Mr. Davis. It celebrates the first crossing of the Atlantic by a steam-propelled vessel, the old City of Savannah, in commemoration of which President Roosevelt designated May 22 as National Maritime Day.

Boston will hold an indoor observance on or near that day, but the outdoor pageant was postponed to June 9, to benefit by milder and better weather for the thousands who are attracted to Boston Harbor on that occasion.

Many other phases of the program were discussed today, including the establishment of a woman's auxiliary to the Committee, the conducting of special swimming races, staging an aircraft display, and scores of other features that promise to broaden the scope of the observance considerably as compared with last year's celebration.

Tax Threat Stirs Cambridge

Dissatisfaction over the prospects of a $7 rise in the Cambridge tax rate was made vocal yesterday by Stoughton Bell, President of the Cambridge Taxpayers Association.

Stating that the prospective increase would result in making Cambridge have the third highest ratio of net general debt to valuation of any city in the State, Mr. Bell called upon City officials to "show that they can deal with the debt problem in a constructive way."

"Our politicians have reached the point here in Cambridge where they may find it difficult to squeeze any more taxes out of their unhappy constitutents," said Mr. Bell, "but they may also find that they are unable to borrow on the scale necessary to maintain the City pay roll at its present level."

Calling for strict economy in the City government, Mr. Bell pointed out that most other cities have been reducing their debts year by year, and in so doing have cut that portion of their tax rate used to pay off retiring debts and interest thereon.

Cambridge, he said, has increased its debt and is now preparing to reap the whirlwind in an increased tax rate.

"The Cambridge Taxpayers Association," continued Mr. Bell, "demands that the Mayor and City Council cut the city's borrowing for this year well below its 1940 maturing debt of $1,333,000 thus effecting a reduction in the total city debt."

Unitarians to Study Democracy March 27-30

The Department of Social Relations of the American Unitarian Association announced today a three-day New England School for Social Democracy to be held at the Andover-Newton Theological Seminary, Newton Center, March 27 to March 30.

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Stanley Cup Play-Off Evened Up as Bruins Win Second Game—Concordia Here

Rossmen Regain Proper Form And Beat New Yorkers 4 to 2

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was a vastly different looking hockey team that represented the Boston Bruins last night from that which played Tuesday night. In New York the locals were hopelessly out-skated, out-played and out-roughed —last night they carried play to the Rangers and forced breaks to take the second of the Stanley Cup play-off games, 4 to 2, evening the series at one-all. The third game will be played here at the Garden Sunday night.

After the game the dressing room scenes were not so marked in contrast as might have been expected. The Bruins were plenty joyful, naturally, and predictions were more voluntarily hopeful of eventually eliminating these Rangers, but probably not before the string of seven games were played.

No Evidence of Gloom

Over in the New York dressing room Lester Patrick held forth to the newspapermen and while he could not satisfactorily explain away the defeat he was not downcast. "You fellows do not see any evidence of gloom among our players, do you?" And true enough, the Blue Shirts went about their change of attire with the same nonchalance of a mid-season game. There were group discussions of certain aspects of the game, but no traces of general bitter disappointments.

Patrick stuck to the contention he had in New York that the series would probably go six games and that Rangers would win. Over in the Bruin dressing room Cooney Weiland, coach and bench manager, came out of his shell enough to pick his Bruins to win the series in seven games. At this point it is easier to see Patrick's prediction because the Rangers, last night, looked much better in defeat than the Bruins did in defeat, and that would indicate that the Rangers win from the Bruins more easily than the Bruins do from the Rangers.

Bruins Open Fire

Following their poor showing in New York when they were shut out 4-0, it was reasonable to expect that the Bruins were determined to do differently in this game. That was evident from the opening face-off. The Kraut line literally flew at the Rangers and the vaunted New York streamline hockey was in reverse. At the three-minute stage Phil Watson drew a slashing penalty and Weiland sent out the Cowley line. Play showed down here and Neil Coville stole the puck unexpectedly from Cowley and passed to brother Mac who fired past Brimsek at 3:45.

That goal stunned the gathering of 16,202 spectators and the Bruins. The latter rushed to the attack again and tempers flew when Cowley and Kerr brushed with all players joining in and majors being meted out to Cowley, Hill, Murray Patrick and Art Coulter. Hill left the ice with an ankle injury and Conacher served his time. With so many in penalty the play was ragged for the remainder of the period and a total of 13 were issued by Referee Mickey Ion. Neither team scored again, but the Bruins pressed with 12 shots on Kerr against five on Brimsek.

Costly Penalties

In the second session big Babe Pratt received the first of two costly penalties. Flash Hollett, playing for Mel Hill at right wing and sparing on defense when Rangers were shorthanded, lit the red light behind Kerr with the assistance of Cain and Clapper at 5:45. The goal was the first scored by the Bruins against Kerr in 156m. 57s. of consecutive hockey. That goal of Hollett's was almost nullified when he drew a penalty shortly afterward. But, like Rangers often do, the Bruins scored while shorthanded, Cain from Jackson at 8:19, to go one up.

Poor Babe Pratt was caught charging again in the closing minutes of the period and again the Bruins capitalized, this time Woody Dumart teamed with Conacher and Clapper to drill a terrific shot past Kerr. The period ended with the Bruins leading 3 to 1 and Rangers, while still effective, were not so organized as usual.

Attack Backfired

Pratt again drew censor from the referee in the third period and Bruins again took the offense, but the scheme backfired when the elusive Dutch Hiller quickly stole the puck from Dit Clapper and flipped it past Brimsek to make the score 3-2. In the last five minutes of the game the Rangers threw caution aside, sent out five forwards and applied pressure that was disconcerting to both the Bruins and their adherents. That Ranger offense really is something when underway. The Colvilles, Shibicky, Hextall and Watson were boring in fast. Bruins had their third line operating and Cain broke out of the Boston territory, passed ahead to Wiseman and the latter, being overhauled in New York territory passed to Jackson who scored a picture goal, completely out-foxing Kerr.

* * *

The game was delayed nearly five minutes while Coulter argued against the use of a new flash reflector installed for newspaper pictures . . . That was the first delay and was followed by countless penalties and deliberate stalling, plus arguments, extending the customary playing time of 20 minutes over a total of some odd minutes . . . The game was to start at 8:30 and the first period ended at 9:22.

* * *

The dressing of Flash Hollett instead of Red Hamill proved valuable, especially when Mel Hill, right winger of the Cowley line, went out of the game in the first period with a twisted ankle . . . Hamill would not have been so effective as a right winger . . . Herb Cain was the big noise for the Bruins in the scoring with one goal and two assists . . . Clapper had two assists and Jackson had a goal and an assist.

* * *

The New York writers were disturbed because the local Garden has no time clocks to accurately reveal time to play, or clocks to tab the penalties . . . The latter deficit caused Rangers to create several delays finding out from the timer how much each man had yet to serve . . . That consistently irked the crowd . . . Some admirer of Brimsek must have sensed victory for they mailed a request for a picture and inclosed a quarter.

New Defense To Act With Ty Anderson

Al Yourkewicz, blond young recruit from Brockton, is slated to get his first taste of Senior hockey at the Garden tomorrow night when he steps onto the ice wearing the regimentals of the Boston Olympics in the first of the two-game series with Concordia Civics.

The Brockton youngster has been working beside Ty Anderson in practice scrimmages, and has shown steady improvement this week. As a member of the Rhode Island Scarlets, Yourkewicz showed ability to rush with the puck, and a liking for contact work.

The Olympics seem to have regained their mid-season form after a four-day lay-off, and it is well for them that they have for they will face some dazzling forwards tomorrow night. Ernie Mundey, Roger Gaudette, and Francois Cadorette, the Civics starting trio, is reputed to be the trickiest line in the Senior Group. Both Gaudette and Cadorette returned to Canada this winter after a sojourn of two years on London rinks. Pivot man Mundey played here last winter with the Civics. Concordia also boasts two other outstanding forwards in Joe Desroches and Ned Martel, both of whom starred for the Verdun Maple Leafs last winter.

It now appears that the Boston team will use their regular second and third lines, but that Frankie Spain will center the starting trio between Paul Guibord and Cliff Thompson. That is the set-up for the Saturday night game, but Harrington may bring in Juniors Frank Sullivan and Bill Robinson for the second game on Tuesday evening.

Ted Frazier will be in the Boston strings tomorrow night, with Tom Moon back for game service on Tuesday. It will be Moon's first start in three weeks.

Harvard Closes Season Here In Polo Tomorrow

Harvard's varsity poloists will face Pittsfield at the Armory tomorrow night in an exhibition tune-up game for the intercollegiate finals next week, and incidentally to conclude the indoor season in Boston.

After bowing to Pittsfield last week in a fast-moving four-chukker match in which the Pittsfield trio built up a four goal margin, the Harvard team is seeking this week to establish its superiority before moving down to New York next week.

Tomorrow's game and four days of practice might be the deciding factor in the Crimson's chances of taking the intercollegiate cup back to Cambridge.

Harvard's line-up will include Capt. Gay Dillingham, Jack Lewis, and Winn White. Tommy Higginson will be alternate. Pittsfield lists Arthur Mason Jr., Paul Fox, and Zenas Colt.

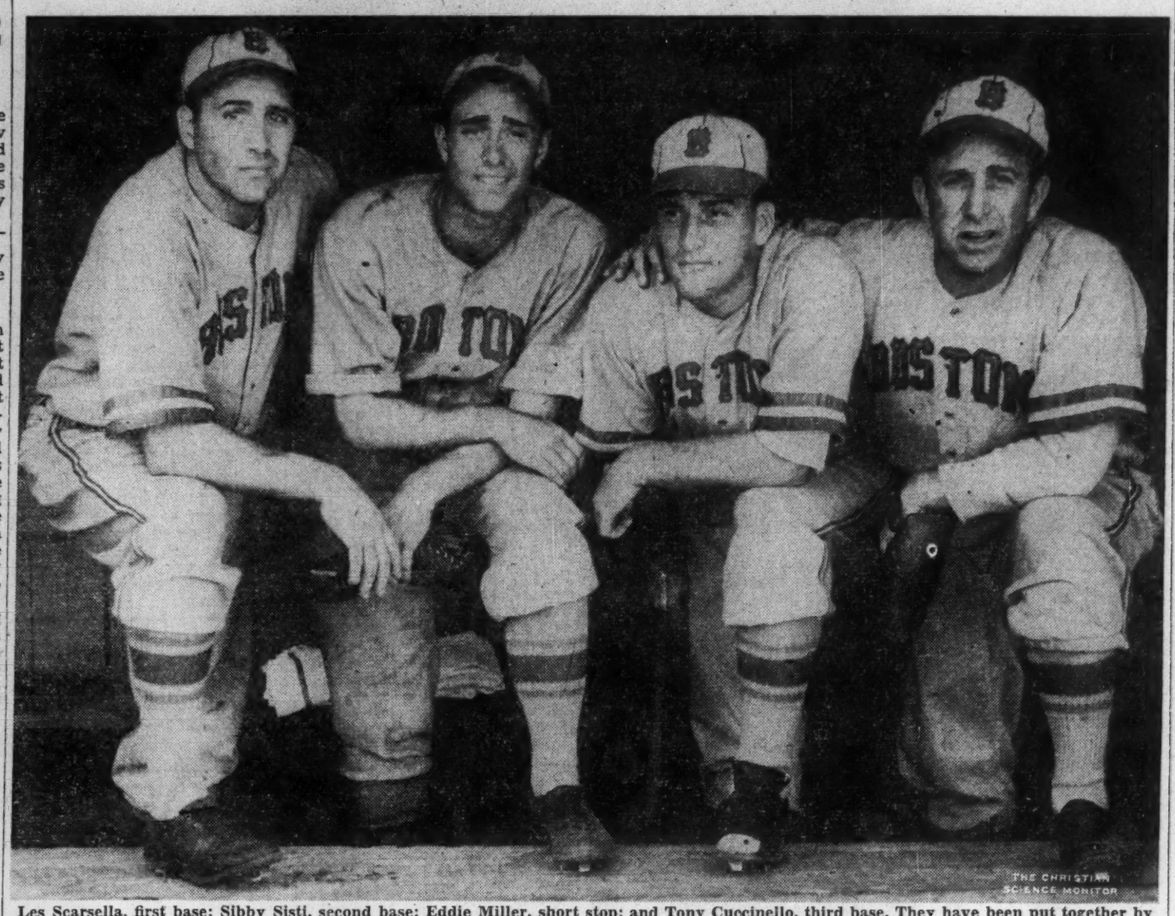
* * *

Hoping to fill up all available time in playing, Harvard will meet Ridgewood, a strong New Jersey team, in Newark, March 28, before entering the intercollegiate finals on March 30.

* * *

Ramblers will meet White Mountain at the Armory tomorrow night with Leo Boyle and Lyle Phillips, two of Boston's leading poloists, leading the opposing team. Harvard's freshman team will tangle with the Crimson Jayvees. The Freshmen have completed a nearly perfect season, while the Jayvees have been defeated in every league game.

Probable Infield of Bees This Season



Les Scarsella, first base; Sibby Sisti, second base; Eddie Miller, short stop; and Tony Cuccinello, third base. They have been put together by Casey Stengel as the likely quartet to patrol the infield at National League Field this year

Terriers Hoping to Start Outdoor Work on Wednesday

With Coach Mel Collard out for a short time, Lou Ross, freshman baseball coach, has been handling the varsity diamond candidates at the Boston University gymnasium. Coach Collard, however, is expected back on the job the first part of next week and will greet the candidates at Nickerson Field next Wednesday, weather permitting. If the field is not died out sufficiently, practice will start April 1.

It is imperative that the Terriers get outdoors as soon as possible in view of the fact that at the gymnasium, there cannot be any batting or fielding and there is still much to be done in filling several vacancies. With first, second, and third bases open, in addition to center field, the chances are that there will be a great deal of shifting about of the material available.

Halloran at Second

Paul Halloran, a sophomore who hails from English High School and who played first base for the freshies last year, looms as the varsity first sacker this season. He isa strong sticker and an excellent fielder.

With Jack Rotman unavailable at second base this year, Coach Collard will try several candidates for the job. John Connolly, a senior from Chestnut Hill who has been on the squad for two years, and John Chambers, who played outfield and some second base last year, are the two leading candidates for the job.

Whit Cummings and Joe Conaty, who saw considerable action at shortstop last spring, will have to meet the threat of Charlie Thomas, Boston University's brilliant sophomore athlete who has already won letters in football and basketball. He was probably the best freshman prospect on the squad last year and it would not be surprising if he beat both Cummings and Conaty out for the position.

Captain-elect John Quinn, who was ineligible this spring because of having signed a professional contract with the Bees last summer, leaves third base open. Charlie Blood, who filled in at that spot when Quinn played a couple of games at shortstop, is back and he will have Walt Carroll, freshman third baseman last year, to battle.

Three Veterans

Outfielders again available are Bud Hines and John DiNubla. If Coach Collard decides to keep Chambers in the outfield, that will give him three veterans from last year. Another addition to the outfield squad is Ralph Dattman who was ineligible last year. As a sophomore, he looked like a great prospect and if he approaches the form of two years ago, he is certain to step into a regular job.

There is a large squad working out for the battery jobs. Carl Braun and Red Hoar are the veteran pitchers available, while John O'Connell and Duncan McLennan are the receivers with experience.

Parish Elected

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—Preston S. Parish of Bedford Hills, N. Y., has been elected captain of next season's Williams College winter track team.

Red Sox Sign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sarasota, Fla., March 22

Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox is so pleased with the training conditions here plus the improved diamond, he has nodded approval to the front office and the Boston management has signed to train here again next season.

Optimistic Gallagher Sees Good Year for Husky Team

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there is one trouble with young Herb Gallagher, Northeastern's debonair baseball coach, it is that he is too optimistic. Herb admits it himself.

"I don't know why," he declared just before practice yesterday afternoon, "but I always think a good season is ahead. It is the same way in hockey. Sometimes when a season is over, I know it could have been better, but before the first game everything seems fine."

But after the season is over, it should be pointed out, everything is fine for followers of the sports Gallagher coaches. Take hockey and baseball for the past two years for instance; in the former he won eight and lost six games two years ago, and then this season just past bettered that average to seven and four. In baseball he first won 10 and lost seven, and then last spring increased that to 11 wins as against six losses.

"And here I go again," Gallagher declared in his earnest fashion. "This spring will be the best yet."

Managed Bourne

Herb, who used to spend his summers playing and managing in the Cape League but who will not be able to go back to Bourne this summer because the league will not operate, did make one qualification to his statement. "If we get the pitching, we will have one swell club," he said, "and although we haven't that pitching now, I think we will get it."

The main concern at Northeastern, as it is with all colleges having inadequate cage facilities, is that the team cannot get out of doors to practice. At the Huntington Avenue institution, there is a small cage behind the main building, but it is so small that only two throwers can operate at the same time. As a result the boys line up and take turns throwing to the two catchers at the other end of the building.

"We can't get in any batting or fielding practice," Herb continued, "but that doesn't bother me much. I have six men returning who batted over .300 last spring and I am looking forward to watching them get those base hits again." In fact, Herb's team last year sported a .303 batting average, which was among the best of any team in New England. Just as a comparison, the best Ivy League average last spring was Dartmouth's .277.

Foremost among the returning thumpers is Ed Colt, who led the team with a mark almost equal to Hughie Duffy's major league record of .438. Ed turned in a dazzling figure of .432, besides earning recognition as the best defensive left fielder since Ned Murray starred for the Huskies in 1934.

Colt Serious

Colt, incidentally, takes his baseball as seriously as Capt. Art Coulter of the Rangers takes his hockey. Every year when February rolls around he begins to walk from his home in Roxbury to the University building on Huntington Avenue and home again—some 10 miles—just to get in condition for baseball. More than that, with each step he squeezes a handball to get his hands in shape. A junior now, he formerly played at Roxbury Memorial and with the St. Augustine club which won the Park Department championship.

Colt is one of two reasons why Gallagher climbs up the ladder of optimism again and declares, "We will have the best college outfield in this section of the country." The other two are Sy Simon, with a .314 average, who played last summer with Herb at Bourne and gained valuable experience, and little Alex Struzziero, whose ball-hawking ability more than offsets his drooping batting average of .263.

Pitching Situation

The other four batting powers on the team are Ed Lovequist, who can pitch but who usually appears at first or behind the plate, at .380; Charlie Foster, who plays the outfield when he is not pitching, at .360; Joe Beaton, second base, at .351, and Sammy Swardlick, who plays either at short or third, at .311.

For pitchers, Gallagher is counting on Veterans Dave Gerry and Harvey Foster and Sophomores Wally Sullivan and Eddie Barry. Sullivan is expected to be a standout pitcher, and another dependable man at the plate. Two years ago he led the Cape League in batting. Another sophomore who is expected to fit into Herb's schemes is Al Pajonas, this year's hoop sensation at Northeastern, who gained valuable experience playing with the coach at Bourne.

The Huskies season opens April 13 against Boston College, a team which they beat for the first time two years ago and with which they split a pair of games last spring. "Sure, we'll take B. C., if we can get outdoors soon," Optimist Gallagher was beginning, but with that we were on our way.

Perth Wins League

OTTAWA, March 22 (CP)—Perth Blue Wings defeated Charlottetown Royals 11-2 here last night to sweep their Memorial Cup Junior hockey series in two games and enter the Eastern Canada semifinals against the Quebec Provincial champions. Perth won the first game of the best-of-three series 7-2.

Stengel Has Infield Set For Approaching Campaign

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER HAVEN, Fla., March 22—As the Bees stopped off at this inland resort today for a return game with the New York Giants, Manager Casey Stengel was satisfied that his infield is set for the coming National League season. With Les Scarsella at first base, Sibby Sisti at second, Eddie Miller at shortstop and Tony Cuccinello at third, the Boston club has an inner quartet that looks superior to last year's four.

"I think our infield is better," said Stengel on the bus this morning. "Scarsella should be an improvement over Buddy Hassett defensively, because he has been playing longer. And Les hits a longer ball. Cuccinello is a better third baseman than we had at any time last year. A few other clubs would pay plenty for him right now. Miller will be a better shortstop, because he has benefited by a year's experience. I think also, that Eddie will hit more often. Sisti is young at second base, but he won't hurt us any. If he can get on base enough he'll bother those other clubs plenty with his running."

Sisti Can Field

Some of the local scribes in the Bees' camp have expressed doubt as to Sisti's ability to make double plays. Did the manager think this fact would weaken the inner defense?

"Wait a minute," replied Stengel, sticking his chin in my face. "Who said the kid couldn't make that double play? I didn't, did I? Well, then, don't you worry about that. He'll make them all right. On the last western trip we took in 1939, he figured in seven in two successive days at St. Louis and Cincinnati. He made something like 23 in 40 games. Don't you tell me he can't field that bag."

The object of much attention in the Grapefruit League, Eddie Miller is back at his old stand at shortstop, ready to convince Stengel and Bob Quinn that they own the best all-around infielder in the league. Eddie, you probably remember, was a holdout this spring, despite the fact that he was out most of his freshman 1939 campaign with an injury. On July 16 in a series with Cincinnati at the Allston park, Ed crashed into Al Simmons chasing a short fly ball in left field and was out for the balance of the race. At that time he was hitting only .269, but for almost a month he had pounded the ball at a better-than-.300 clip and seemed headed for the charmed offensive level.

Great Fielder

Nobody ever questioned Miller's ability to field. Today, with only part of a regular season behind him, 99 per cent of the players in the National League will tell you that Eddie is the outstanding shortstop. He is fancy and a "show boat" at his berth, but he also gets balls. Going either way, he scoops up harsh drives that the average shortstop would not touch. Going back into the outfield for short flies, no man is better.

It has been suggested that Sisti's occasional mistakes at second base, which would naturally have an effect on the shortstop's defensive average, will bother Miller this year. Eddie has a changing disposition. You can never tell what he is thinking about, or what he will do next. If he sulked at short, instead of hustling to help Sisti, the Bees would suffer. But Bob Quinn upholds Miller.

"Eddie has his faults," said the President of the Bees, "but down inside he's an honest boy and I don't think he'd ever do anything that would hurt the team. He likes to play ball too well. Once we got together on the salary question, he signed without delay, and was satisfied. I look for the boy to have a great year."

* * *

Tony Cuccinello was asked how he liked playing third base, after spending most of his big league career at second. "Great," answered the veteran, grinning. "It's like going on a vacation. The only trouble I have is keeping awake. At second base I was watching the catcher's signs, making more double plays, taking cut-offs from the outfield and generally kept pretty busy. But over here at third you sometimes go three or four innings without a chance. And then it comes right at you—bang! You've got to be ready, or the ball is by you."

* * *

At third base, where there is less activity, Cuccinello figures to add a year or two to his career. As he has always been a hard worker and a student of the game, "Cooch" looks now as though he had played the "Hot Corner" from the beginning.

* * *

Cuccinello likes young Sisti. "Boy, I wish I had his legs," said Tony the other day. "With what I know about these pitchers, I'd steal 60 bases. And what an arm! He's going to be a good ball player for a long time."

* * *

The Bees play a pair of road games this week end. Tomorrow they take a short bus ride to Sarasota to begin their spring series with the Red Sox. On Sunday Stengel travels to Clearwater with his club for the only spring meeting with the Brooklyn Dodgers. "It will be like going home," laughed the manager.

Wildcats Weak at First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 22—Wanted: one first baseman, a .300 hitter.

Such is Coach Henry Swasey's plea as he prepares his University of New Hampshire baseball squad for its coming 15-game schedule.

Not since the golden days of Dick Eustis and his .357 average, back in 1931, has the Wildcat coach had the services of a strong-hitting initial sacker. This spring seems to be no exception. Herb Johnson of Putnam, Conn., a .200 hitter, is the only first base candidate with any experience, and he may give up baseball for academic study.

In his search for a first baseman, Swasey will use the trial and error system. Swede Larson, a newcomer to the diamond scene from Hyde Park, Mass., and Jack Adams of Milford, who did well at second as a freshman but slipped in his hitting last season, will be tried at the position. If these two fail, Ace Parker of Claremont will be sent across the infield from shortstop. After that Swasey's plans are uncertain.

Strongest spot in the lineup is pitching. Back for senior duty are Al Roper of Tewksbury, Mass., and Buck Jordan of Conway Center. Both major league prospects with fine control, speed, and a varied assortment of pitches, the two form an exceptional couple in New England college ball. Roper is a left hander and Jordan a right.

The port-sided Roper is not only one of New Hampshire's ablest pitchers but he also topped the Wildcat squad in hitting last year with a .429 in 21 trips to the plate.

Supporting the Roper-Jordan combination will be George Tighe of Manchester, mainstay of last spring's freshman squad; Fred Draper, Derry; Ray Dupell, Reed's Ferry; and Gordan Carlisle, South Wolfeboro.

Provincial Hockey League

Play-off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Sherbrooke	3	1	17	6
Valleyfield	1	3	6	17

Valleyfield eliminated.

Series B—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	2	0	8	5
Verdun	0	2	5	8

Verdun eliminated.

Series C—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Lachine	2	0	15	4
St. Hyacinthe	0	2	4	15

St. Hyacinthe eliminated.

Series D—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Lachine	2	1	14	6
Boston	1	2	6	14

Boston eliminated.

Series E—Best 3 of 5 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Sherbrooke	2	1	13	15
Lachine	1	2	15	12

Fourth game—at Lachine Sunday.
Result March 21
Lachine 7, Sherbrooke 2.

Williams Leader

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—John A. Earle of Norwalk, Conn., for two years 175-pound "Little Three" champion, has been chosen captain of the Williams wrestling team. He came to Williams from Choate School and also is a football letterman.

Gracyn Wheeler Wins 10—8, 6—3 In Coral Beach Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 22 (AP)—Playing brilliant and nearly faultless tennis, Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston 10—8, 6—3 yesterday in the finals of the women's singles in the Coral Beach invitation tourney.

Mrs. Fabyan appeared off form, although at times she displayed the corner to corner bombardment of which she is capable. But even this periodic show of strength failed to disturb Miss Wheeler, who remained in control of the match throughout with flashing coverage of the court.

In the men's singles Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., and Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, pretournament favorites, won their way to the finals in a pair of gruelling four-set contests.

Cooke triumphed over J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., 6—3, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4, after solving Hall's forehand shots in the hardest stroking game seen in Bermuda this season.

McNeill's conquest was 6—1, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3 over Edward Alloo of Berkeley, Calif., in a slow game marked by service faults.

Play in mixed doubles started with Cooke and Mrs. Fabyan defeating H. Chaney and Mary Bertles of Bermuda 6—1, 6—1 and Frank Froehling of Chicago and Millicent Hirsch of New York combining to beat Dr. and Mrs. Weir of Bermuda, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4.

Hall and Gladys Hutchings of Berrmuda won by default from William Robertson, Los Angeles, and Marietta Arguimbeau, Hartford, Conn.

Athlete Honored

AMHERST, Mass., March 22 (AP)—A purple blanket with a huge "A" surrounded by four stars was given yesterday to William F. Cordner, of Cranford, N. J., the first four-letter athlete in recent history at Amherst College. Cordner won letters in football, baseball, and track. He was captain of last season's football team.

Ski Money Earmarked

NEW YORK March 22 (AP)—The National Ski Association yesterday turned over $6,000 raised in a national drive to the Finnish Relief Fund with a request that the money be earmarked for families of members of the Finnish Ski Association.

Co-Captains at Bates

LEWISTON, Maine (AP)—Harry Gorman of Pittsfield, Mass., and Earl "Brud" Witty of Orange, Mass., have been elected co-captains of the 1940-41 Bates College basketball team.

Goal Which Ended Ranger Hopes

Wide World

Art Jackson of the Bruins finishing off a combination play with Herb Cain and Eddie Wiseman to make the score 4-2 at the Boston Garden last night. Jackson fooled Kerr after taking a short pass from Wiseman in extreme foreground. Rangers had five forwards on the ice in an effort to tie the score when it stood 3-2.

Southern California Baseball Team Takes Early Lead in Defense of Co-Title

Trojan Nine Seems Headed For Another Good Showing

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Baseball being another sport at which they excel, the all-around Trojans of the University of Southern California are well on their way to make at least as good a showing as they did last season in tying St. Mary's for the California Intercollegiate Baseball Association title.

Troy leads the league with a pair of wins over California and a divided series of two games with Santa Clara. This week end Troy faces Stanford here, but expects little trouble, inasmuch as the Indians have won but one of their first four games.

Regained Lead

Troy's second game with Santa Clara not only produced a Troy win, but also regained the league lead, putting the Trojans ahead of their perennial rival, St. Mary's, which dropped two out of its first six games.

Further, the game showed that Troy's ace pitcher, Jack Brewer, is in top form for his last season; he allowed but five hits for an 8-2 victory. It was his first league game, Trojan fans are now breathing easier. Last year as a junior, the Long Beach lad won five games in six starts, and was chosen on the all-league team.

Able Colleague

Brewer will have an able colleague on the mound in Bob Winslow, also a star end in football, who is out to improve his record of last season, when he won three out of five league starts. Best of the new pitchers is Ed Vitalich, from San Diego, who won six freshman games last year.

Catcher Roy Engle of San Diego, another football star, will return to his regular position, while others who return are Wayne 'Lefty' Murdock, first base; Frank Koski, outfield or second base; Ken Holley, third base; Jack Hanson, short stop, and Les Evans, outfield.

Only Losses

The only losses from the 1939 co-championship nine were John 'Red' Ramsey, center fielder, who led the league in home-runs for two years; and Art Lilley, who captained the team from the keystone sack.

Hanson and Engle, who seem in great shape, are out to repeat their stellar performances which last season put them also on the all-league team.

Other veterans who return are Bud Lyons of Glendale, utility; Jack Bomke, relief pitcher; and Keith Lambert, who is to join the club after his chores are over on the Conference championship basketball team, which has journeyed to Kansas City for N. C. A. A. finals.

Assistant at Work

Coach Justin "Sam" Barry, who coaches basketball as well as baseball, also will not join the squad until late, his pre-season and early-season duties being assumed by his assistant, Hobbs Adams.

Already the line-up has been shifted so that Koski has been moved into second base, and Hanson has moved to third.

This shake-up was called for by the availability of Sophomore Merrill Combs, who had captained the 1939 frosh at short-stop and hit .386.

Another sophomore, Bruce Konopka of Denver, is getting the nod for left-field. Cal Barnes, who was a relief pitcher as a freshman, now holds forth in center field, thanks to his bat record.

Moves to Right Field

Ken Holley, the veteran who played either first or third last year, is now in right field, forcing another veteran, Les Evans, to the bench.

Not only are sophomores making a good showing this year, but they are helping to form stronger squads for the next two seasons.

Other 1939 freshman who are bolstering the present varsity are Tommy Wilkins, right-hander who won four out of five games; Marvin Turchi, outfielder who led the frosh batting with .414; Jerry Bowman, reserve quarterback in football, who plays behind the bat or in the outfield as a horse-hider; Ken Jones of Glendale who hit .313 as a third-baseman; and Hal Williams of Glendale, outfielder in baseball, and a reserve end in football.

* * *

The Bruins of U. C. L. A. may be at the bottom of the baseball standings, but they still have been good enough to develop at least one major-league threat in recent years; Dick Conger, who pitched for the freshmen last year and who has just joined the Detroit Tigers. Conger, just about the first Bruin to "go up" since Bill Brubaker joined the Pirates, is 19, a six-footer, and weighs 185. He has pitched 11 innings so far, allowing but two hits as follows: three perfect innings in an intra-club game, shut out the Dodgers for three rounds, and blanked the Cardinals with two singles in five innings. Conger, since leaving Fremont High three years ago, has been brought along by Marty Krug, former Los Angeles Angels manager, and now coach of the Bruins as well as Tiger scout.

Robert K. Shellaby

Grid Star Now Catching

U. S. C.

Roy Engle of San Diego, who starred for University of Southern California on the football field the past fall, has now donned mask and protector to continue his Trojan athletic career on the diamond

Baseball Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

ORLANDO, Fla.—Two former star college football players now training with the Washington Senators will be farmed out for more seasoning. Joe Mellendeck, recent Georgetown headliner, will go to Springfield in the Eastern League and Elmer Gedeon, formerly of Michigan, will be sent either to Charlotte in the Piedmont League or to Springfield. Both are outfielders.

* * *

ONTARIO, Calif. — Manager Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox will take another look at his rookie pitchers today, sending Jess Dobernic and Harry Boyles against Los Angeles here. Clint Brown, veteran relief star, also is scheduled to work. Three Sox rookies shut out Hollywood, 10-0, yesterday.

* * *

LOS ANGELES—Clarence Rowland, front office man for the Chicago Cubs, concentrated today on trying to locate and sign Hank Leiber, holdout centerfielder, who was reported somewhere in Los Angeles. Manager Gabby Hartnett meanwhile hoped the Cubs would duplicate yesterday's 12-5 victory over the Pirates.

* * *

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Gus Suhr hasn't lost his punch at the plate for the Phillies. The first sacker obtained from Pittsburgh got three blows in six times up against Columbus yesterday and drove in three runs. The Phils announced the conditional signing of Lloyd Brown, southpaw pitcher, formerly with the Indians and the White Sox.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Dick Siebert is determined to show Manager Connie Mack he is strong enough to play a whole season. The slender Philadelphia first sacker, hampered by injuries the last two years, is playing at a fast clip. He got three hits in four trips to the plate in yesterday's game with Los Angeles to bring his batting average up to .381 in 17 exhibition games.

* * *

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The work of Lefty Gomez, in his first appearance yesterday, was encouraging to the Yankees. He allowed two of Boston's 10 hits, gave up only one pass, and let no one get past first. Red Ruffing added three innings of work and was equally impressive. The Yanks play their farmhands from Newark today.

* * *

BRADENTON, Fla.—The Boston Bees have a deal on the fire that is getting so hot that President Bob Quinn doesn't dare get more than five minutes away from a telephone. The Bees need a hard-hitting outfielder, who may come from Brooklyn, where Quinn has had marked success with his deals, and a pitcher or two from the Phillies. After using veterans Bill Posedel and Lou Fette with sorry results yesterday against the Yanks, Manager Casey Stengel has decided to gamble today with rookies Nick Strincevich, Barney Barnicle and Al Javery, against the Giants at Winter Haven.

* * *

SARASOTA, Fla.—Since the Boston Red Sox can't beat the Yankees this training season, for the very good reason that they don't play them, they are determined to do the next best thing and serve notice on the world champions by pulverizing their Kansas City farmhands today with a rookie lineup. Manager Joe Cronin has selected Earl Johnson and Frank Dasso as his pitchers.

* * *

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. — The Pittsburgh Pirate outfield has been trimmed to seven with the release yesterday of Chuck Klein, veteran slugger. Chuck came to the Pirates from the Phillies in the early part of the 1939 campaign and now has been granted permission to make a trade for himself. Among the seven outfielders now on hand is Debs Garms, who can also play infield. The Pirates play the Cubs today at Los Angeles.

Sport Siftings

A new golf ball has been tried, discussed, and acclaimed this week at Pinehurst, scene of the North and South open . . . This new pellet apparently has the answer to the need for a ball that is really tough; yet this toughness is said to be obtained without any loss of distance . . . The ball has been developed in a famous Massachusetts laboratory.

* * *

With the majority of Army's winter sports schedules completed, the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League's individual championship tournament to which West Point is the host, will be the center of attraction at the Point this Saturday. . . . All seven members of the league, Army, Navy, Temple, Princeton, Dartmouth, Penn State and M. I. T. are entering full teams. . . . Only one individual champion, Midshipman Butler on the rings, will be defending his crown. . . . The championship of the league has already been won by Navy, unbeaten in seven matches.

* * *

University of Illinois' baseball team leaves this week on its first southern trip since 1931. . . . The itenerary includes games with Mississippi College at Clinton, Southwestern Institute at Lafayette, La. and Louisiana State at Baton Rouge. . . . Madison Square Garden in New York (18,000), Butler Field House in Indianapolis (16,000), Minnesota's Field House at Minneapolis (15,700) are the only structures which ever held larger crowds than University of Iowa's 13,500 at the recent high school basketball tournament. . . . The former record for the Iowa Field House, 13,200 was set at the Purdue basketball game in 1934. . . . Iowa swimmers will leave about March 26 by automobile for New Haven Conn., and the National Collegiate swimming meet. . . . Five men will make the trip with Coach David Armbruster.

* * *

Eight members of the Lafayette College tennis squad will leave Easton, Pa., on March 31 for the first Southern tennis invasion in the history of the college, to meet four college opponents in Virginia and the Carolinas. . . . Curlers from Brookline, Mass., Detroit, Hamilton, Ont., Toronto, Kingston, Ont., and Montreal are included in the line-up for the fourth annual McCrea Trophy Bonspiel, which opens at the Seigniory Curling Club (Quebec) March 22. . . . Kingston won last year.

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Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 21

At Sarasota, Fla.—Boston (A) 4, St. Louis (N) 2.
At San Bernardino, Calif.—Chicago (N) 15, Pittsburgh (N) 5.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—New York (A) 4, Boston (N) 0.
At Hollywood, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) 17, Columbus (AA) 12.
At San Antonio, Texas—St. Louis (A) 9, Toledo (AA) 2.
At Hollywood, Calif.—Chicago (A) 10, Hollywood (Pac) 0.
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Los Angeles (Pac) 5, Philadelphia (A) 4.
At Winter Haven, Fla.—New York (N) vs. Detroit (A) game called account of rain.
At Havana—Cuba All-Stars 11, Cincinnati (N) 7.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 21

National League

Boston 4, New York Rangers 2.
Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

International-American League

Providence 4, Indianapolis 0.
Pittsburgh 5, Springfield 1.
New Haven 3, Hershey 1.

Schedule March 22

National League

Detroit at New York Americans.

National A. A. U. Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results March 21

Quarterfinal at Denver

Oakland Golden State 37, St. Louis Rangers 19.
Denver Nuggets 43, Idaho U. Southern Branch 26.
Bartlesville, Okla., Phillips 40, Hollywood Twentieth Century Fox 32.
Seattle Savidges 78, Chicago Acme Steel 46.

Red Sox Triumph

SARASOTA, Fla., March 22 (AP)—Four Red Sox hits and four Cardinal errors resulted in three runs in the eighth inning yesterday as the Boston American League club defeated the St. Louis National Leaguers, 4 to 2.

Jack Wilson pitched five innings for the Sox and allowed only three hits. He was followed by long Bill Butland, who, although suffering a stiff arm, yielded the Cards but one hit.

In the eighth inning, Doc Cramer, the first batter, rolled to Don Gutteridge, who threw the ball over Johnny Mize's head and Doc raced to second. Leo Nonenkamp beat out an intended sacrifice and raced to second as Gutteridge again threw over Mize's head.

Al Lupien singled to left, scoring Nonnenkamp, and went to third on Hopp's error. Lupien scored a few minutes later on a right field bingle by Irwin.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis (N)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	4
Boston (A)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	x	4	10	5

White, Barrett (6) and Scheffing; Wilson, Butland (5), Olson (9) and Peacock.

Bees Shutout 4-0

ST. PETERSBURGH, March 22 (AP)—Bringing their ancient pitching equipment into action for the first time this spring, Charley Ruffing and Lefty Gomez stymied the Boston Bees for six innings yesterday as the New York Yankees scored a 4-to-0 shutout.

Ruffing, usually a slow starter, allowed three singles, but issued no walks and let only one runner get to second.

Gomez in his three inning stretch gave two hits and walked one.

Spud Chandler, who finished up for the champions allowed five more or less inconsequential safeties.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (N)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
New York (A)	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	x	4	6	1

Posedel, Fette (6), and Lopez, Andrews (8) Ruffing, Gomez (4), Chandler (7), and Rosar.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Pick Keller for Batting Crown

It may be a little early to discuss batting championships, with the Grapefruit League still in session down here, but it is interesting to note that a majority of players and critics are nominating Charley Keller as the man to beat in the 1940 American League basehit marathon. Charley is the Maryland boy who replaced Tommy Henrich in the Yankee outfield last August and went on to become the star of the World Series. Against the famed Cincinnati pitching, the rookie batted .438, had three homers, led in producing runs and also in total bases.

After watching Keller the other day, Casey Stengel said: "That boy is a great hitter. Yes, sir, a great hitter. And he'll stay up on top for a long while. He is as strong as a bull and he has good eyes. He has shown me that he'll hit a ball as far as anybody around today—farther than most of them.

Keller Can Run

"Di Maggio is a pretty good hitter," continued the manager of the Bees. "So are Jimmy Foxx and Greenberg. But this boy Keller will beat them all this year, and I'll tell you where he'll have the edge. He can run. You watch him travel down that first base line. That boy can carry the mail. He'll beat out a lot of infield hits that some of the other big fellows will miss."

Keller's batting record during his college days at the University of Maryland and his professional seasons with Newark and the Yankees is truly remarkable. While in college he compiled averages of .470, .506 and .494 with the varsity. After signing a contract with the Yankees, through Richard McCann, Charley hit .353 at Newark to lead the International League. That was in 1937. The next spring every major league club was trying to buy the sensational young outfielder, but the Yankees turned a deaf ear. They had other plans. So when the boy was left at Newark for another year, he kept on hustling and came up with a .365 average. His name was only second on the batting list, however, as Buddy Rosar, now a Yankee catcher, was the No. 1 man.

Under Handicap

Last spring Keller labored through training under handicap. For a while he kept pushing along without saying anything about it. He wanted to make the world champions on his first try. But when some of the scribes hinted that Charley might be one of the biggest "flops" of the age, he went to Joe McCarthy and told his story.

The Yankee manager started the season against the Red Sox with his prize rookie on the bench, and it was several weeks before Charley could do himself justice at the plate. He was in and out of the line-up, substituting and pinch hitting. But when Tommy Henrich plunged into a batting slump in August, McCarthy waved the Maryland farm boy into the outfield and he has been there ever since.

Second to Di Mag

In 111 games last year Keller batted .334 and was second to Joe Di Maggio on the Yankee list. Charley contributed 21 doubles, six triples, 11 homers, six stolen bases, and 83 runs driven in. While the great Di Mag was compiling a .313 offensive figure in the October classic, the rookie outfielder was doing .438.

As the 1940 season approaches, therefore, Charley Keller is sporting a lifetime major league batting average of .334 and he is just beginning. After he becomes better acquainted with the parks and the pitching around the American League circuit, he will break a few standards set by Ruth, Cobb and other all-time greats. Keller has everything—power, speed, a fine disposition, good habits, and the desire to make himself the outstanding ball player of the modern game. Watch him go this year!

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Lou Gehrig steps out of New York Yankees' lineup for first time in 14 years as Tommy Henrich plays first base against Kansas City.

Three Years Ago

Dr. John B. Sutherland named Charles Bowser as first assistant coach, with Alex Fox and Edward Schultz as new aides in football coaching shakeup at University of Pittsburgh.

Toronto And Bruins Beat Rival Teams

By the Associated Press

It seemed for a while last night that if the New York Ranger-Boston Bruin National Hockey League play-off series went six or seven games, there wouldn't be power to play the last game or two.

For the Rangers and the Bruins weren't holding back when they took the ice in the second game of their series at Boston.

But the antics of the first period didn't last, and the Bruins, clicking beautifully, finally found out how to outfox Goalie Davey Kerr—and proceeded to tally four times on him in about 35 minutes. That squared the series at one game apiece and led to the belief that it may take the full seven games to decide the issue.

Rangers Score First

When the Rangers opened with a goal by Mac Colville, set up by Brother Neil, it was the signal for the fireworks to start. The Bruins said it with body checks and the Rangers retaliated likewise—and both teams drew a pair of major penalties.

But both settled down, more or less, to serious hockey after 13 penalties had been meted out in the first period, although seven more were given out during the last two. Of the 20, the Rangers drew 11.

A crowd of 16,202 saw the struggle.

In the other play-off game the Toronto Maple Leafs, who finished third in the regular league season, eliminated the Chicago Black Hawks, fourth place team, by a second straight, 2-1, victory.

Gordon Drillon and Hank Goldup scored unassisted goals, much to the discomfiture of 15,306 Chicagoans.

Goldup Scores Winner

The Hawks' goal came in the early minutes of the third period and tied the score at one-all but it was only a matter of a few minutes before Goldup drove down with the winning marker.

Toronto, which thus made up in a measure for its loss to the Hawks two years ago in the play-offs, counted its victory on a hard checking defense and the fine work of goalie Turk Groda.

The Leafs won the first game of the series 3-2.

In the only play-off game tonight, the New York Americans entertain the Detroit Red Wings. A victory for the Wings would wind up that series, for they won the opener in Detroit Tuesday by 2-1.

Hogan Sets Up New Record In First Win at Pinehurst

PINEHURST, N. C., March 22 (AP)—Ben Hogan, the lad who had been second in almost everything but never had been first, proved he had the quality that makes champions yesterday when he won the 38th annual North and South open golf championship with a record 72-hole score of 277.

Eleven shots under par for the famous Pinehurst No. 2 course, the Texas-born professional took down first money of $1,000 in beating Sam Snead by three strokes. Hogan was in front from the time he tied the course record with a 66 the first round, and he wiped out any doubts of his ability to stand up under pressure by being a winner even though he was a front-runner all the way.

Not Easy

The task wasn't made easy for him. Caution caused Ben to underclub on some of his iron shots yesterday morning. As a result he finished the third round with a 74, two over standard figures, and had lost one shot of the seven-stroke margin he held at 36 holes.

In the afternoon the going got tougher. Ben, with Clayton Heafner and Johnny Revolta, was in the last threesome of the day. Up ahead of him were Sam Snead and Gene Sarazen, who were tied for second place after 54 holes with 213 strokes, six back of the White Plains pro.

Sarazen faded out of the competitive picture with a closing 75 that pushed him down to a tie for fifth place.

But Snead wasn't wavering. The hard-hitting shotmaker from Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., turned on the hottest round he'd had to date. Slugging the ball for all he was worth, he came to the 18th green and rammed home a 20-foot putt for a 67. That put the pressure squarely on the 140-pound Hogan's shoulders.

But Ben responded nobly. The iron shots that had been dropping just short in the morning were splitting the pin. Those iron shots gave him a 3-foot putt for a birdie on the third hole; a four-foot putt for another on the fifth, and brought him home in two on the par-5 16th for another birdie.

New Record

Since he had bogeyed the eighth, that meant Ben needed only to finish par-par to cut two strokes off the tournament record set by Vic Ghezzi in 1938. That's just the way he did finish. Even on the home green he tried boldly for a birdie—he missed it by inches—when he could have been conservative without criticism.

Hogan and Snead dominated the field. With Sam three shots back of Hogan, Byron Nelson took third place and $500 with a 286, six strokes back of Snead. Johnny Revolta rallied for a closing par 72 and fourth place with $400 and 287; Sarazen and Jug McSpaden took down $250 each as they tied at 288, and Dick Metz placed seventh with 290 that won him $175.

The leading scorers and their money winnings:

Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y.
133—74-70—277 ($1,000)
Sam Snead, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.,
140—73-67—280 ($600)
Byron Nelson, Toledo
142—74-70—286 ($500)
Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill.,
140—75-72—287 ($400)
Gene Sarazen, Brookfield, Center, Conn.,
143—70-75—288 ($250)
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.,
145—72-71—288 ($250)
Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill.
144—71-75—290 ($175)
George Picard, Charleston, S. C.,
146—69-76—291 ($105)
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa.,
145—74-72—291 ($105)
Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.,
145—73-71—291 ($105)
Harry Cooper, Chicopee, Mass.,
152—75-74—291 ($105)
Lloyd Mangrum, Chicopee, Mass.,
144—71-76—291 ($105)
Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va.,
147—74-71—292 ($55)
Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee, Mass.,
147—73-73—293 ($32)
Johnny Bulla, Chicago, Ill.,
146—73-72—293 ($32)
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y.,
141—76-76—293 ($32)
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C.,
142—74-74—294 ($25)
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.,
144—76-75—295 ($12.50)
Horton Smith, Chicopee, Mass.,
144—75-76—295 ($12.50)
Willie Goggin, San Francisco, Calif.,
147—71-77—295 ($12.50)
Rut Coffey, Winchester, Va.,
148—74-73—295 ($12.50)

Hogan's Cards

By the Associated Press

Pinehurst, N. C., March 22

Cards of Ben Hogan's last two rounds yesterday in his record-breaking victory in the North and South open golf championship:

Par, out 4 4 4 5 3 5 4 4 3—36.
Hogan, out (a. m.) 5 4 5 4 4 5 3 4 5—39.
Hogan, out (p. m.) 4 4 3 5 4 3 4 5 3—35.
Par, in 5 4 4 4 4 3 5 3 4—36—72.
Hogan, in (a. m.) 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3—35—74—287.
Hogan, in (p. m.) 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4—35—70—277.

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A

(Best four out of seven)

First game—Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Second game—Boston 4, Rangers 2.

	W	L	For	Agst
Rangers	1	1	6	4
Bruins	1	1	4	6

Series B

(Best two out of three)

First game—Toronto 3, Chicago 2 (6m. 35s. overtime).
Second game—Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

	W	L	For	Agst
Toronto	2	0	5	3
Chicago	0	2	3	5

Series C

(Best two out of three)

First game—Detroit 2, Americans 1 (25s. overtime).

	W	L	For	Agst
Detroit	1	0	2	1
Americans	0	1	1	2

Karakas Hero in Play-Offs

By the Associated Press

If they gave medals to the heroes of the International-American Hockey League play-offs, the veteran Mike Karakas might be stoop-shouldered from carrying his around on the front of his blouse.

As the headline teams swing west for a resumption of their "A" series, Mike seems to be the man of the minute, for he has personally conducted the Providence Reds, eastern division titlists, to a pair of convincing victories over the western sectional champs, the Indianapolis Capitals.

Last night the Reds made it two straight—and installed themselves as favorites to win the best-of-five series—by clipping the Caps 4-0.

Score Twice Early

The Reds, called one of the best minor-league teams ever developed, got away to a flashing start before a howling home crowd to score twice in the opening period. Then they played defensive hockey throughout the second period, only to come bounding back in the last session and score another pair of tallies.

All that time old Mike was back there guarding the nets and turning in a brilliant game. The Reds' defense was further helped by the return of Bill Mackenzie from the Chicago Black Hawks.

The teams play again Sunday in Indianapolis, with another game slated there Tuesday, if necessary. If the Caps, by no means hopelessly out of the running, can win the next two, the deciding game will be played in Providence Thursday.

Others All Square

The other two play-offs in the Int-Am League are all square. New Haven's Eagles unleashed a fierce second period attack that gave them a second game victory over the Hershey Bears by 3-1, and the Pittsburgh Hornets showed a complete reversal of form to crush the Springfield Indians 5-1.

The Eagles completely dominated play in squaring accounts with the Bears, and it wasn't until the closing minutes of the game that Hershey was able to score.

They play their "rubber" match in New Haven Sunday.

A capacity turnout at Pittsburgh cheered the Hornets to victory—made possible by a stormy third-period rally. They scored four times in that frame.

The final game in the series is set for Pittsburgh Sunday night, the winner to meet the winner of the Hershey-New Haven series.

Five-Year Contract

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Marvin A. (Mal) Stevens, head football coach at New York University since 1934, has been given a five-year renewal of his contract by the Board of Athletic Control.

A native of Kansas, Stevens starred on Yale's football teams and became head coach at Yale from 1928 through 1932. He still maintains his residence in New Haven, Conn.

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Hanson's Third Symphony Repeated—New Films in Boston

Dr. Koussevitzky Conducts Work Composer Introduced

By L. A. Sloper

Howard Hanson's Third Symphony, which had its first concert performances in Symphony Hall last November under the composer's direction, was repeated yesterday afternoon under Dr. Koussevitzky's baton. It will be heard again at the second concert of the nineteenth subscription pair, Saturday evening.

The repetition was a signal honor to this American composer. Few new works are played a second time in the season of their introduction. Moreover, it is commonly believed that when Dr. Koussevitzky turns over the first performance of a composition to its author or to the assistant conductor, he himself is not enthusiastic about it. But the Hanson Third was well received last fall, and its success perhaps stirred the conductor's interest.

Its repetition so soon was undoubtedly justified. It seemed to most of us in November easily the best of Dr. Hanson's symphonic product to date. There was natural interest in seeing what it would sound like in Dr. Koussevitzky's reading; especially in view of his recent elucidation of Hindemith's "Mathis der Maler."

* * *

But strangely enough, the result in the case of the Hanson work was far less illuminating. Either the composer's reading was the better, or the work could not stand the more revealing interpretation of the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra—embarrassing alternatives.

In any case, the outcome was not flattering to the symphony. The Sibelius influence which everybody thought he detected last fall was less conspicuous—and this under the direction of the world's leading exponent of the music of Sibelius. On the other hand, the first two movements took on a decidedly Tchaikovskyan aspect.

Since the score is romantic and emotional to begin with, this treatment did it no service. It emphasized, for one thing, the undistinguished nature of the thematic material, and the repetitiousness of its use. The balance of choirs was not carefully maintained, and muddiness of texture resulted. The second movement, moreover, was by no means tranquillo, and it seemed to stop without having been brought to a conclusion.

The Scherzo on a second hearing remains the most interesting of the four movements. Yet even here I felt that the theme announced by the kettledrum had lost something of its effect. The last movement, with its close which the composer intended to be "in a note of exultation and rejoicing," seemed rather theatrical.

* * *

Thus the performance tended, unhappily, to bring out a commonplaceness in the score, a want of true originality, individuality, and distinction. This was no doubt quite contrary to the intention of the conductor, who would hardly have undertaken the repetition if he could have foreseen such a result.

The concert opened with a performance of the Overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," which was taken at so quick a tempo as to stress its dynamic more than its lyrical aspect, and to advertise the virtuosity of the orchestra at the expense of the music.

This approach carried over into the first movement of Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, which has been better played by Dr. Koussevitzky. But with the glorious slow movement, Beethoven triumphed, and the Scherzo and the Finale were superbly done.

Second Roberts Film

M-G-M is committed to make Book II of "Northwest Passage," by Kenneth Roberts, within the current year, according to an announcement from Hollywood. The present adventures cover events in New York and New England. The second book will take several of the same characters—presumably to be played by their present actors—on a trek to find the overland route to the Pacific Northwest.

CBS

Dinah Shore

Singer with Ben Bernie program, Sunday, WEEI, at 5:30 p. m.

Jack Benny

Guest with Orson Welles in "June Moon," song writing comedy, Sunday, WEEI, at 8 p. m.

'Pinocchio' and Disney

Walt Disney's long heralded "Pinocchio," his second full-length feature film, came yesterday to the Keith Memorial. It is a handsome imaginative picture, done with the technical skill and resourcefulness that have become a trade mark of the Disney handiwork.

Essentially, of course, the story is an animated fairy tale, deriving from C. Collodi, but decorated with Disney touches and variations. There is an abundance of music ingeniously introduced, fanciful interludes of dancing, amusing sound effects, and playful embroideries that have an appealing spontaneity. After the fashion of fairy stories there are also deep-dyed villains in the path of the little wooden puppet, who came alive in response to the wish of Geppetto, the kindly toy maker who had fashioned him out of pine. Throughout the film there is a background of old world atmosphere.

In this Disney version Jiminy Cricket has much to do with the progress of the narrative. It is he who first appears on the screen, a brisk little fellow in top hat and spats, who serves to introduce the audience to the marvels of Geppetto's toy shop and later attaches himself to Pinocchio as a kind of guardian and mentor. Pinocchio himself is an attractive figure, whose nose grows long only on one occasion but then to a startling degree. There are such fanciful creatures as Figaro, the mischievous kitten, and Cleo, the affectionate goldfish, both of whom vie for the attention of Geppetto. Curiously enough the Blue Fairy, who touched Pinocchio with her wand, is the most conventional in appearance of the characters.

It was the change in Pinocchio which was the prelude to his series of adventures: as he was dispatched to school by Geppetto; fell in with J. Worthington Foulfellow, the scheming fox, and Giddy, his raffish but less adroit companion; became a performer in the forbidding Stromboli's puppet show; escaped from captivity with the aid of Jiminy Cricket and the Blue Fairy; stumbled into the hands of the rascally coachman and was lured to the dubious Pleasure Island; escaped once more and managed to rescue Geppetto from Monstro the Whale to prove himself worthy of being a boy.

The underwater scenes in the adventures with Monstro the Whale are among the most imaginative in the film. But the episodes at Pleasure Island where the boys are shown being turned into donkeys by their bad behavior seem overdone and out of key.

The second film on the bill is "Millionaire Playboy" with Joe Penner in the principal role.

E. F. M.

'Rebecca' and Miss Fontaine

From Daphne du Maurier's novel, "Rebecca," Alfred Hitchcock of England, directing his first American film, has made a picture that captures to a surprising degree the mounting suspense and the gradual accumulation of sinister overtones of the original story. He has been aided by a sympathetic performance by Joan Fontaine as the second Mrs. de Winter, by the skillful acting of Laurence Olivier as Maxim de Winter and Judith Anderson as the somber and mysterious Mrs. Danvers, and by a generally able cast that includes George Sanders, Nigel Bruce, C. Aubrey Smith, Reginald Denny, and Gladys Cooper.

Perhaps the film is a little on the long side. It runs for at least two hours. But after "Gone with the Wind," David O. Selznick, who produced both pictures, probably considers it comparatively short.

Unless memory slips there has been a change in one important detail; but in general the movie follows the pattern of the novel. It has a kind of prelude, voiced by an unseen speaker. The main part of the narrative, on the screen as on the printed page, begins on the Riviera, with emphasis on the romantic aspects of the story and only faint rumblings of tragedy in the background. Miss Fontaine manages to suggest the timid and affectionate nature of the girl who caught the attention of the lonely widower, Maxim de Winter, and became his bride.

Similarly, at his ancestral estate of Manderley, she brings to the screen the increasing confusion of the second Mrs. de Winter, called upon to manage an elaborate household, trying to imagine what the first Mrs. de Winter was like, puzzled by the strange housekeeper, Mrs. Danvers, and by the disquieting incidents which gradually gather into a startling climax.

As in the novel, Mr. Hitchcock has followed the method of revealing one bit of information after another until all that has happened in the past is told. Perhaps in the later sequences there is some slackening in suspense. The conflagration that marks the conclusion may appear somewhat overdone. But on the whole the film seems a fair translation of the novel.

Mr. Olivier picks his way carefully and plausibly through the conflicting moods of Maxim de Winter. It is a more difficult role than appears on the surface. Miss Anderson, as might b eexpected, makes much of the dark figure of Mrs. Danvers. Nigel Bruce and Gladys Cooper lend a lighter touch as the friendly and uotspoken relatives of Mr. de Winter. Mr. Denny is the quiet and faithful manager of the estate.

The second film at the State and Orpheum is a melodrama, "Outside the Three Mile Limit," with Jack Holt heading the cast.

E. F. M.

'The Road to Singapore'

If you are in the mood for Bing Crosby and Bob Hope, not to mention Dorothy Lamour, Paramount has served "The Road to Singapore." There is no use pretending that it's a new dish, for you have seen it on the menu a good many times under other titles. The principal ingredients rhyme with words like croon, tropical moon, romantic tune, love in bloom, and something or other in June. It's always June on remote South Sea Islands.

That, for those who came in late, is where Mr. Crosby and Mr. Hope encounter Miss Lamour, who remembers her South Sea island accent in alternate scenes. Bing is the scion of a ship-owning family, who has deserted responsibility and his society fiancée for the open road to Singapore. He is still on it, when last heard from. Father and fiancée have returned to their world while Crosby, Miss Lamour and Hope remain in theirs—the world of ukuleles, native dances, and fresh pineapple juice.

"The Road to Singapore" would have been considerably more sprightly if it could have been done throughout in the casual, slightly mocking vein applied by Messrs. Hope and Crosby to many of their scenes together. They are willing to relax, bat their dialogue quietly back and forth, and let the plot meander where it will.

The boys save Miss Lamour from her villainous dancing partner and in return, she cooks, tidies, scrubs for them and even sings about the moon and the willow tree. Later, she becomes part of the vaudeville act with which they snare unsuspecting natives before trying to merchandise a fake cleaning fluid. Charles Coburn, Judith Barrett, Anthony Quinn, Johnny Arthur, and Jerry Colonna, a hard-working comedian, are among those encountered along "The Road to Singapore."

The second feature at the Metropolitan is "Women Without Names," a melodrama with a cast that includes Ellen Drew, Robert Paige, and Judith Barrett.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Shop Around the Corner—Capitol (Allston) and Granada (Malden).

Swanee River—Egleston Square (Egleston Square) and Rialto (Roslindale).

On Your Toes—Capitol (Everett).

Ninotchka — Maplewood (Malden), opening Sunday.

Gulliver's Travels—Revere (Revere) and Boulevard (Revere).

Babes in Arms—Teele Square (Somerville) and Broadway (Somerville).

They Shall Have Music—Park (Everett).

Gone With the Wind—Princess (Wakefield).

Holden Assigned

William Holden has been assigned to the leading role opposite Jean Arthur in Wesley Ruggles' forthcoming "Arizona." Since "Golden Boy," Mr. Holden has been "on loan" from Columbia to other studios for "Invisible Stripes," "Those Were the Days," and "Our Town." The two last-mentioned have not been released yet.

Podrecca and the Piccoli

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Times Square has no need of robins or of pussywillows to announce that spring, with garlands gay and gowned in verdant gossamer, has made her way into our midst once more. Some literal persons may be under the impression that spring planed on to La Guardia airfield at 1:24 p. m. Wednesday afternoon. Nonsense! Vittorio Podrecca escorted the lady to her 1940 debut last evening. The scene was the Majestic Theater. And the vernal rites were celebrated by the most appropriate of salutations—a performance by the Theater of the Piccoli.

And doubts that all the world is young again were dispelled immediately when chunky, genial Signor Podrecca bounced on the stage, scattering rhetoric to the March winds with a few phrases of welcome in what he cheerfully described as his "brokenissimo" English. The marshal of this marionette band still makes the speech we heard six or seven years ago and we should be disappointed if he omitted it. As always, Signor Podrecca's beguiling flattery leaves the audience with a pleased grin which stretches from orchestra to balcony.

The Podrecca English may be "brokenissimo," but there is nothing in the least faltering or tangled about the strings which manipulate the Podrecca marionettes. Once more, delight over the performances on the stage is mingled with amazement and admiration over the manipulation above it, the voice and instrumental accompaniment below it, and—above all—the synchronization of the two.

How excellent a medium this is for satire, enriched with beauty, for a singular sort of pathos. Watch Bil-bal-bul, the little acrobat, swing with a careening joy to which there are no strings attached. How carefully the little pianist turns his pages as of old, thumps out bravely his Liszt and Chopin, and peers vainly under the piano for the cat which is in reality no other than the lady soloist.

Of the new numbers, "Latin American Revue" seems the liveliest, its rhumba climax a swirl of dance movements manipulated with extraordinary skill. Four scenes from "Cinderella," scored by Jules Massenet, are also full of delight and the proper number of trick surprises.

Always, of course, the extrahuman Disneyesque quality which rouses mirth by its comment on human beings sharpens and points the direction of the skits. The clowns who defy anatomy, the acrobats who defy gravity, the gnomes whose red wigs light up as they dance, the singers whose chests invariably agitate stormily, the Piccolissimi introduced to mock the mock stateliness of the Piccoli, the glorious abandon with which the marionettes so frequently sweep on and off the stage—all these elements contribute to the delight of watching such a performance.

Perhaps those who have seen them before will find some of the numbers a shade monotonous. But only a shade. And the best sketches are still as entertaining as ever.

'Theater of the Piccoli'

Vittorio Podrecca's "Theater of the Piccoli" in a series of operatic, dramatic, acrobatic and concert performances. Angelo Canarutto, director of the orchestra. Settings designed by Bruno Angloletta, Grassi, and Legay. Costumes designed by Cramba. Presented by Cheryl Crawford, at the Majestic Theater, beginning on March 21. Company of 800 marionettes and 23 manipulators, operators, singers and instrumentalists.

'Seven Gables'

Nathaniel Hawthorne hardly needs endorsement at this date as a spinner of romances. "Romances," in fact, was the word he used himself for some of his stories. So he described "The House of Seven Gables." Unconvinced by Hawthorne's abilities, Universal felt the necessity for editing the romancer a bit with the help of Lester Cole, who has prepared the script for its new movie preparation now at the Keith Boston. Clifford and Hepzibah, brother and sister in the story, have now become sweethearts, whose romance waits for many years. One has the uneasy feeling that there were other changes, but this is undoubtedly the chief one. If such alteration improved the story, one wouldn't have much cause to complain. But "The House of Seven Gables" can hardly be said to have benefited.

The sets and atmospheric effects are the most authentic part of the film. But the acting is less satisfactory. Modern men and women, with modern voices, modern ways, and modern motions are attired in fancy dress costumes to represent New England of a vanished era. It might do well enough for a pageant. For anything as intimate as a motion picture, it is unconvincing.

"The House of Seven Gables" is moderate entertainment for those who have forgotten or have not experienced the quality that is Hawthorne. Margaret Lindsay, Vincent Price, George Sanders, Nan Grey, and Dick Foran are the principals. Gilbert Emery stands out as one player who seems to come nearest to grasping the original idea of the story.

Based on a fantastic premise, "Black Friday," the second film, is produced with sufficient technical skill to provide entertainment of the horror school for those who appreciate it. Here is one of those films in which part of a criminal's brain is supposed to be transferred to the head of a college professor. It is reported that hypnotism was used in the production, and there is a suggestion of its use in the story.

Paraders to Converse, New York to Buenos Aires

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Several Wagnerian programs, a League of Composers concert featuring New England composers, fashion paraders in New York talking to paraders in Buenos Aires, a new Federal housing series, and Victor Moore and William Gaxton in bits from the Pulitzer prize show, "Of Thee I Sing," constitute some of the noteworthy week-end radio entertainment.

Tonight

Variety:

Judith Anderson is the scheming housekeeper in scenes from Daphne du Maurier's "Rebecca"; Nan Rae and Maud Davis contribute zany comedy something like that of Abbott and Costello, in Kate Smith's variety hour, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Joe Laurie, Jr., is guest humorist on Mutual's "Comedy By-," MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Serious Music:

Philip James' "Sinfonietta" programmed by Alfred Wallenstein in his orchestral "Sinfonietta" series, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Saturday

Talks:

Winners of the Fashion Academy Awards for 1940 will be announced by Emil Alvin Hartman, director of the Academy; several of the "best dressed women" will be interviewed by a fashion expert and writer, CBS-WEEI, 1:15.

Rep. Bertrand W. Gearhart, Calif., discusses "Reciprocal Trade Agreements", CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Serious Music:

Wallace Goodrich conducts the New England Conservatory of Music symphony orchestra and chorus in an all-Wagner program including the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"; "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal"; a sequence composed of Siegfried's passage to Brünnhilde's Rock, from "Siegfried"; "Dawn" and "Siegfried's Rhine Journey" from "Götterdämmerung"; and "Dance of the Apprentices" "Homage to Hans Sachs," and the Finale from Act III of "Die Meistersinger," CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

A League of Composers concert featuring New England composers, radiocast from Boston, will present the Stradivarius Quartet in Quincy Porter's Quartet No. 6 and Walter Piston's Quartet No. 2; Everett Helm and Arthur Roberts, pianists, will be heard in their own works, CBS-WEEI, 3.

"Tristan und Isolde" is first of four post-season performances by the Metropolitan Opera; Lauritz Melchior, Kirsten Flagstad, Emanuel List, Kerstin Thorborg and Julius Huehn in cast; Erich Leinsdorf, conductor, from New York, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:50.

Alfred Wallenstein's "Symphonic Strings" perform Vivaldi-Mistowski's Concerto in G Minor, Finzi's "A Severn Rhapsody," and Britten's Variations on a theme of Frank Bridge, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Arturo Toscanini conducts NBC Symphony Orchestra in a special Easter program including Schubert's Symphony No. 2 in B Flat major, and Prelude, "Good Friday Spell," Introduction to Act III, Transformation Music and Finale from Wagner's "Parsifal," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Drama:

Luther Adler portrays a disillusioned New York newspaperman in the second episode of "Lincoln Highway," with Burgess Meredith, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 a m.

Emil Ganso, contemporary American painter, is subject of "Art For Your Sake," NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

"Arch Oboler's Play" series presents for its final program a revival of "The Ivory Tower," with Nazimova and all others of the original cast, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Sunday

Special events, talks:

Easter fashion parade on Fifth Avenue to be reported from "observation deck" of coach and four driven by Frank Carroll, New York sportsman, MBS-WAAB, 12:15; NBC will vary this by reporting paraders conversing with participants in fashion parade along Avenida Alvear in Buenos Aires, NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:15.

Ted Malone takes his Pilgrimage of Poetry listeners through the home of Eugene Field in St. Louis, Mo., NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

"Democracy in Action" inaugurates new series, "Roof Over America," devoted to housing and housing improvement programs offered by Federal housing agencies, CBS-WEEI, 2.

Two former Army officers and a university professor discuss "Can We Protect America?" in University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Senator Carl Hatch (R) of New Mexico debates the new amendment to his original Hatch Act, with Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, leader of the opposition, in American Forum, MBS-WAAB, 8.

Drama:

Clyde Fitch's farce, "Captain Jinks" is played by NBC group on "Great Plays" program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Mary Martin, Broadway star, is featured in "Delayed Exit," a Manhattan story in Conrad Nagel's play program, CBS-WEEI, 6.

Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland play the leads in "Morning Glory," stage story, in Screen Guild show, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Jack Benny is guest of Orson Welles in "June Moon," a comedy on song writing, in "Playhouse" period, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Variety:

Victor Moore and William Gaxton bring back their co-starring hit, "Of Thee I Sing," to "The Pursuit of Happiness"; other excerpts from "Of Thee I Sing," by chorus and orchestra; Donald Cook of the stage plays the role of President Madison in a sketch, CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Serious Music:

Wagner's "Die Walküre" is second of Music Hall opera productions, in shortened form, with regular soloists and orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor, NBC-Blue, 12 noon.

Albert Stoessel, guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, programs Deems Taylor's Introduction and Ballet from "Ramuntcho," based on Pierre Loti's novel; Sibelius' tone poem, "Pohjola's Daughter"; Stoessel's Suite from the opera "Garrick"; Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, is soloist in Beethoven's Concerto No. 3, in C Minor, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Recorded version of Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," John Kiley, commentator, WMEX, 8.

Richard Crooks, tenor, is soloist in the Sunday Evening Hour, singing the aria "Una Furtiva Lagrima," from Donizetti's "The Elixir of Love," and Barnby's "King All Glorious"; massed church choirs of Detroit and program guests will join in singing the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah"; familiar Meyerbeer, Tchaikovsky, and Smetana items by orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor CBS-WEEI, 9.

Monday

Special Events:

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt speaks from the traditional Easter Monday Egg rolling contest at White House grounds, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30 a. m.

Serious Music:

Cincinnati Conservatory symphonic band plays a program of Haydn Wood's "Manx Overture," Bach's Prelude and Fugue in B flat minor, Bennett's "Scenes from the Sierras" and Williams's "Revolutionary Fantasy," CBS, 4.

Cleveland's Metropolitan Opera season is to be "previewed" by Metropolitan artists and orchestra, also Metropolitan Audition winners heard as soloists, in Cleveland Pre-Opera Concert, from Public Auditorium, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Drama:

Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray are featured in screen roles in production of "Remember the Night," in Cecil B. DeMille's play period, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Variety:

May Robson, veteran film player, guest of "Little Ol' Hollywood," a movie program, from Hollywood, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Ballet Russe Programs

Among the principal dancers for the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe five-days engagement at the Boston Opera House beginning Tuesday evening, April 16, will be Alicia Markova, Mia Slavenska, Alexandra Danilova, Nini Theilade, Igor Youskevitch, Frederic Franklin, Roland Guerard, Nathalie Krassovska, Lubov Rostova, Marc Platoff, Milada Mladova, Léonide Massine, and Irina Baronova. Efrem Kurtz is the musical director, and Léonide Massine general artistic director. The repertoire:

Tuesday Evening, April 16

Swan Lake—Music by Tchaikovsky, costumes by Mme. Karinska, choreography after Pepita.

Devil's Holiday—Ballet in a prologue and three scenes by Vincenzo Tommasini. Music by Tommasini on themes by Paganini, choreography by Frederick Ashton.

Blue Bird—Music by Tchaikovsky, choreography by Pepita.

Capriccio Espagnol — Music by Rimsky-Korsakoff, choreography by Léonide Massine in collaboration with Argentinita.

* * *

Wednesday Evening, April 17

Les Sylphides—Romantic Reverie in one act by Michel Fokine. Music by Chopin, orchestrated by Glazounoff - Stravinsky - Taneiff, choreography by Michel Fokine.

Bacchanale—Music by Wagner, scenario by Dali, choreography by Massine.

Le Spectre de la Rose—Choreography tableau after the poem by Theophile Gautier. Music by Weber, choreography by Fokine.

Gaité Parisienne—Music by Offenbach, orchestrated by Rosenthal with the collaboration of Jacques Brindejonc-Offenbach, choreography by Massine, costumes by Count de Beaumont.

Thursday Matinee, April 18

Swan Lake

La Boutique Fantasque (The Fantastic Toyshop)—Music by Rossini, orchestrated by Respighi, choreography by Léonide Massine.

Blue Bird

Prince Igor—Polovtsian dances from the opera "Prince Igor." Music by Borodin, choregraphy by Michel Fokine.

* * *

Thursday Evening, April 18

Les Sylphides

Rouge et Noir—Ballet in four movements and one scene. Music by Dmitri Shostakóvitch (1st Symphony), choreography by Léonide Massine, costumes by Henri Matisse.

Ghost Town—An American folk ballet in one scene. Music by Richard Rodgers, choregraphy by Marc Platoff, costumes by Mme Karinska.

* * *

Friday Evening, April 19

Les Elfes—Music by Mendelssohn, choreography by Michel Fokine, costumes by Christian Berard.

Scheherazade — A choregraphic drama in one act. Music by Rimsky-Korsakoff, choregraphy by Michel Fokine, costumes by Léon Bakst.

Afternoon of a Faun—Music by Claude Debussy, choregraphy by Nijinsky, costumes by Léon Bakst.

Gaité Parisienne

* * *

Saturday Matinee, April 20

La Boutique Fantasque
Scheherazade
Ghost Town

Saturday Evening, April 20

Rouge et Noir
Bacchanale
Le Spectre de la Rose
Devil's Holiday

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The Scottish Newhaven Fisherwomen's Choir is known up and down the length of Britain for its singing of Scottish national songs, which are among the best folk songs in the world. At the right above you see an enthusiastic group of members of the choir, clad in the colorful costumes they wear for their concerts. At the left is Mrs. H. Young, who, despite her name, is the oldest member of the choir. This particular choir is only 14 years old, but Mrs. Young has been singing for 50 years. Below are two fisherwomen leaving the Newhaven fish market with their loaded creels. These women are wearing the characteristic workday dress of the fisherwoman—navy blue serge with a blue and white striped petticoat.

This Choir Is 'Alive! Alive! O'

'Tis Composed of Sturdy Fisherwomen And Bonnie Is Their Singing, O

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

Scottish national songs are among the best folk songs in the world. And if there is one woman who knows them well it is Mrs. David Ritchie, the founder and director of the Scottish Newhaven Fisherwomen's Choir.

Mrs. Ritchie has a lifetime's devotion to music to offer. An octogenarian, her vitality and wisdom spring from the broad humanity which characterizes her. Mrs. Ritchie is one of these racy Scotswomen with a deep and wide understanding of the lives of her sister women. She and her two daughters, Menie and Betty Ritchie, form a team which has made a fine contribution to music in Scotland. Still another daughter, Mrs. Nancy Pauline Turner, shares her mother's enthusiasm for music and is the founder and director of the Mother Singers of California—a choir of 180 voices.

Like many other worthwhile achievements, the Scottish Fisherwomen's Choir grew out of the simple desire to help someone. Newhaven has always had its choirs, people sing there as naturally as do the birds. Mrs. Ritchie's venture began about fourteen years ago, when she raised a large party of Newhaven fisherwives to sing for Mr. Ernest Brown (Minister of Labor and Minister of National Service in the present Government). Mr. Brown was at that time standing for election as member of Parliament for Leith. So delighted was he with this unique choir that he begged that it should never be disbanded. And it has not. Ever since, thirty of the original seventy women have been singing their way to fame up and down the length of Britain.

The work of the choir is voluntary. No individual is paid. The cost of transport is the only charge made to the promoters of the concerts. These hard-working fisherwomen have, by their singing, made hundreds of pounds annually for many a good cause. Their next effort is to be in the cause of Finland. The hearts of these Newhaven fisherwomen have been deeply touched by the bravery of the Finns. Since the outbreak of war they themselves have known only too well what it means to be in daily touch with danger—through their husbands, who are out at the fishing grounds in the North Sea. This common bond of danger gives point to their eagerness to help depleted Finland.

The Newhaven fisherwife's workaday dress is of rough navy blue serge with a blue and white striped petticoat. But for their concerts the women wear gay striped petticoats, pretty flowered bodices, neat white stockings, and shawls over their heads. The shawls are heirlooms handed down from mother to daughter. Many of the shawls are over a hundred years old, yet the colors are still almost as fresh as new.

There are few lassies in the fisherwomen's choir. Most of the singers are mothers and grandmothers, and many still carry the creel. In the streets of Edinburgh you hear them crying their wares, "Caller herrin'. Caller oo." They tramp over a wide area, yet after a hard day's work these hardy women are ready to turn out to sing for some charity. They have no technical knowledge of music. All their songs have been learned by ear. Menie Ritchie has a genius for getting results. But even she could not have made the choir what it is had not music been the natural expression of these women. Sir Hugh Roberton, the famous conductor of the Glasgow Orpheus Choir, once declared that the Newhaven Fisherwomen's Choir was the best antidote he knew to a sense of superiority.

The repertory of the choir is large. It includes folk songs of Scotland and Ireland, songs of the fisherfolk dramatized, Hebridean songs, and the beautiful old tunes of the Scottish metrical Psalms. Another song is an adaptation of "Old Edinburgh Cries," which has been handed down from the days when the Canongate was the trading center of the city and all goods were sold from the booths there. The repertory also includes negro spirituals and a marvelous Maori song, introduced to the choir by a native of New Zealand. But, as a celebrated music critic said, it is not what the women sing but the way they sing it. There is, he said, "no simpering, no affectation. Daring, elemental, straight from the heart and from the shoulder as well. . . . 'Alive, Alive, O' they are in spirit and in truth." **I. C. G.**

April Fool's Dainties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bake as many large potatoes as you are preparing servings. Scoop out each baked potato after having cut a slice from the top of it. Season the potato with butter, salt, pepper and a little cream. Have ready some small individual baked beef loaves. Put one in each potato shell. Surround and cover with the seasoned potato, and replace the piece cut from the top.

Cut small cucumbers lengthwise. Hollow them out and put in a filling of vegetable salad. Peppers or tomatoes may be used instead of cucumbers if desired.

Clean corn husks, tied together with a green ribbon, are just the thing for concealing long hot rolls.

A big cabbage head is fine for hiding cookies or little iced cakes inside it. Fold the rather loose outer leaves back, then cut out the center. Put the cookies inside and bring the outer leaves back into place again, using a few paper clips to hold them together if necessary. Such a cabbage head makes a good centerpiece for the table.

Surprise ice cream may be served in hollowed-out oranges with the cut-off tops of the oranges put back into place. Or the ice cream may be served in new little flower pots lined with waxed paper. Sprinkle grated sweet chocolate over the ice cream to make it look like dirt. Stick a short stemmed flower, with a few leaves, into the center of each to represent a potted plant. Wrap the flower stems with wax paper to ensure cleanliness.

Dean of Barnard College Discusses Opportunities for Women

Miss Virginia Gildersleeve Considers Current Professional Trends And Their Probable Effects on the Employment of Women

By Virginia C. Gildersleeve

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Am I conversant with present trends in professions for women?" Yes, I think a college executive is in a rather good position, a sort of watchtower, from which to observe these. We get constant news from our own college employment or appointment offices, and a flood of documents from various outside sources giving interesting reports and sidelights. At my own college, Barnard, we are also in close touch with our sister institutions in Columbia University, a great group of professional schools covering almost every important profession.

Teaching—women's traditional profession—is much harder to get into than it was 25 years ago. There are fewer jobs, and the men, pushed by the depression out of other lines, are now elbowing the women out of many of these. Strange "catch" requirements for licenses to teach in different states—7 points of this and 5 points of that and 9 of something else—often make it hard for our ablest young college graduates to qualify. Now there is a growing tendency in the states to require a "fifth year" of professional preparation, after college graduation, for high school teaching. Here in Columbia University the two undergraduate liberal arts colleges, Columbia for men and Barnard for women, are engaged with Teachers College in a co-operative plan which ought to work out a really good five year course of education for teachers.

This is greatly needed, for it is generally believed, I think, that professional education for "educators" is much less satisfactory today than is the education for any of the other great professions. That seems very odd, doesn't it?

Need Good Candidates

There is one kind of position in the teaching profession for which we never have nearly enough good candidates: administrative posts like school principal, college president, college dean. They require, of course, a scholarly background, a gift for administrative work, and certain qualities of personality and character. Few women—or men, either—seem to combine all these qualifications. Of the few women who do, a good many seem to be removed from candidacy by marriage to an inconveniently remote husband. I commend this field to able young women. But there is no way of preparing for it directly.

Practically all the more important professions now require not only a college course—generally a bachelor's degree—but also a sound professional training. Librarians and social workers, for example, are in constant demand, but they must have a solid professional school course on top of college graduation.

Government posts through the Civil Service, laboratory work in some of the research institutes, and statistical work, offer some excellent opportunities today.

Of course the depression has made conditions hard for college women. Some interesting material bearing on this question is presented in the Report on the Economic Status of University Women in the U. S. A. by Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury, recently published by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor and the American Association of University Women. Though the positions of the women surveyed stood up pretty well through the depression, their salaries were deplorably low—in spite of the fact that 41 per cent of them had dependents to support. Moreover, one third of those reporting thought they had been "discriminated against."

Married Women

Of course the most conspicuous example of discrimination at present is the spreading tendency to oust married women from jobs. This is caused largely, I suppose, by the economic depression, which has driven people to think of jobs as a kind of dole, to be given not to those who can do them best, but to those who need them most. However, if jobs are to be given out on this principle, why "pick on" married women only? Why not exclude single men with inherited incomes?

Well, obviously, competition for jobs and for admission to the good professional schools is far more severe than it was 25 years ago. So, for all the professions, women need, if they are to compete successfully, the best possible professional preparation based on a sound, broad general education.

They need also, much more than they used to, personality, presence, manner, and a pleasing and cultivated voice. This is a very striking and interesting recent development—the emphasis that is being put on these aesthetic qualifications, as one might call them.

The students in college today realize this, and many seek the courses in Spoken English to get rid of their dialects or raucous diction. Personality in the deeper, finer sense—character and innate spirit—matters most of all, of course. Colleges seek it in their candidates for admission; they endeavor to develop it a bit during their four years of education; and the professions are demanding it more and more.

Don't ask me whether colleges or professional schools can teach "personality" through courses labeled with that word! I'm sure they can't.

Prepare Full Meal Under Broiler

Broiled dinners are always popular. Their attractive appearance and delicious flavor assure an enthusiastic welcome. Many homemakers limit the use of their broiler to meats alone, whereas the same heat units used for broiling the meat may also be utilized to heat the entire main course. Your broiler pan provides an excellent way to use canned vegetables and also leftovers. This method of cooking makes a good use of the meat juices that drip from the meats when broiling.

The type of broiler pan you have will determine to some extent the method of procedure you will want to follow in your broiler pan dinners. If the pan under the broiler rack is deep, you will want to place the accompanying vegetables there. Otherwise, they may be placed on the rack alongside the meat. The vegetables should, in most cases, be pre-cooked. However, the use of canned vegetables will eliminate the necessity of precooking them in your own home. Canned peas, for example, are particularly appropriate as the vegetable accompaniment for broiled dinners.

Most vegetables and fruits need only the addition of salt and pepper and melted butter for the broiling process. It is usually best to allow the food in the lower part of the broiler pan to heat through under the broiling unit first, and then to place over it the meat rack and continue the broiling until the meat is cooked to the desired degree. By this time the vegetables are mellowed and seasoned with drippings.

Here are two possible broiler meal combinations.

1—Broiled ham with slices of sweet potatoes and apples, buttered canned peas. The sweet potatoes and apples are brushed with maple syrup or brown sugar, and butter.

2—T-bone steak, buttered canned peas, potato slices, and carrots.

Annual Soliloquy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's spring
and I haven't a thing
to wear!
My last year's hat—
glad I thought of that—
now where
was it put? . . . it's not here—
(I liked it last year)
oh, yes, it's here
just as it came from the shop
in the box
trimmed with hollyhocks.

Um-m, do I like that drop
over my eyes?
makes me look wise
but not smart;
perhaps I should part
my hair on the other side—
the hat's rather wide,
I'll try it tilted—
now I do look wilted—

My last year's bonnet
has a blue ribbon on it,
but all it does for me—
so far as I can see
is to make me look quaint—
now I ask you—ain't
it
strange
the
way
styles
change?

Olive Carleton-Munro

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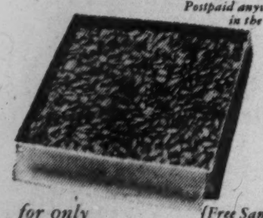
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OLD TIME SUGAR COOKIES—MADE THE TASTY NEW SPRY WAY
OLD-TIME SUGAR COOKIES
½ cup Spry
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind
½ teaspoon nutmeg
1 cup sugar
2 eggs, beaten
2 tablespoons milk
2 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
Blend Spry, salt, lemon rind and nutmeg. Add sugar gradually and cream well. (So quick and easy with triple-creamed Spry.) Add eggs and milk and mix well.
Sift flour with baking powder and soda. Add to creamed mixture, blending well. Drop from teaspoon on Spry-greased baking sheets. Let stand a few minutes, then flatten cookies by stamping with a glass covered with a damp cloth. Sprinkle some cookies with sugar, others with coconut or chopped nuts. Decorate some with nut halves or halved maraschino cherries.
Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 10 minutes. Makes 3½ dozen cookies, so crisp, tender and full of flavor! Spry gives wonderful cakes, too, and such flaky pastry and crispy fried foods.
(All measurements in this recipe are level)
(Clip and save this Spry recipe)
Change to Spry for all baking, frying
3 Extra Advantages
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Commerce and Finance

Taxes Steadily Eating Up Larger Slice of Corporate Income

Business and Industry

Utility Plans $22,500,000 Outlay in '40

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company is planning to spend approximately $22,500,000 on expansion and improvement of its facilities during 1940, John J. Robinson, president of the company, announced at the Parker House, Boston. Approximately $10,000,000 of this sum will be spent in and around metropolitan Boston, he said.

Mr. Robinson spoke before a group of about 100 telephone men and women representing the telephone company's central and metropolitan divisions.

Outstanding among the new construction projects this year, he said, will be the conversion of telephone service at Newton to the dial type. The final $2,500,000 of the $4,000,000 project will be spent this year, and Newton's new service will go into operation this fall.

In Somerville and Cambridge the company will spend approximately $450,000 this year to complete the $1,800,000 project that will bring the advantages of dial service to Somerville late next July. About $200,000 will be spent in Quincy on construction that will provide dial service throughout the city in the summer of 1942, at a total estimated cost of $2,100,000.

Although for the telephone company as a whole and for the entire metropolitan division the total number of telephones in service at the end of 1939 was below the peak year-end total of December, 1931, a total of 23 communities in metropolitan Boston had more telephones in service at the end of 1939 than at any previous year's end, he said. Most of these were residential communities, such as Belmont, Winchester, Wellesley, Waltham, Newton, Quincy and Milton. The telephone company's metropolitan division includes the territory between Reading on the north, Holbrook on the south and Lincoln on the west.

Although this area represents less than 1 per cent of the total area served by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, Mr. Robinson said it has about 35 per cent of the 1,200,000 telephones the company serves, with about 23 telephones for every 100 residents.

Expenditures for the year in metropolitan Boston will include the following, Mr. Robinson said: telephone installations, $4,000,000; operating equipment, $3,000,000; outside plant construction, $1,800,000; land and buildings, $400,000; general telephone equipment, $175,000.

Commodity Trading Denied 'Buchhalter Plan' Operators

WASHINGTON (AP)—Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, announced that he had directed all commodity futures markets to refuse trading privileges to H. W. Armstrong and Company of New York City, Joseph Buchhalter, William C. Durant, Catherine L. Durant and Clement B. Johnson.

The order was based upon a decision of the Assistant Secretary that the company and certain of its officials and associates had violated the Commodity Exchange Act by operating in grain futures markets under the so-called "Buchhalter Plan."

Testimony produced at a CEA hearing showed, Mr. Hill's order said, that the plan as operated by the group was illegal in that it "cheated, defrauded and misled" customers it represented in wheat futures trading operations on the Chicago Board of Trade.

CEA officials said Mr. Durant is the former head of an automobile company. Catherine L. Durant, his wife, and Mr. Johnson were described as officials of the Armstrong Company, which maintained headquarters at 230 Park Avenue, New York.

The Buchhalter Plan, the order said, was originated by Joseph Buchhalter and was owned by him and William C. Durant.

The order said the plan in general involved a power of attorney from the customer under which both a long and short position were taken. On each one-cent fluctuation in price thereafter trades were made by which the position showing a profit was closed out and re-established and the position showing a loss was left open. Reports and checks were sent to the customer, the order said, which led him to believe he had an investment assuring him profits without losses.

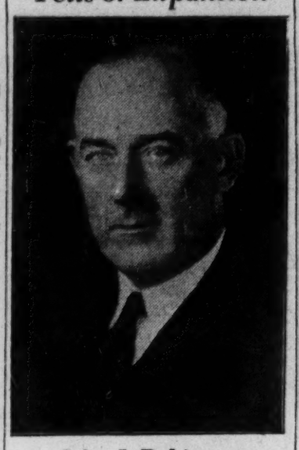
B. & M. Bondholders' Vote On Exchange Still Short

The Boston & Maine Railroad announced that holders of more than $78,000,000 worth of bonds in the hands of the public had voted assent to a plan of exchange by which the road seeks to avoid court reorganization—but that this sum was still "far short" of the amount sufficient to make the plan operative.

The announcement said this sum included the $9,100,000 of bonds held by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but "unless substantially all the holders of about $25,000,000 of bonds, which have not been stamped under the plan, come forward at once and join with the majority already assenting, the plan cannot be declared operative."

"If they do not do this," said W. S. Trowbridge, vice-president in charge of finance, "the plan will fail and the road will be forced to seek reorganization under section 77 of the bankruptcy act."

Tells of Expansion



John J. Robinson
President of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Heard in Wall Street

The Atlas-Curtiss Wright merger, which took the Street by surprise, is generally considered another triumph of Floyd Odlum's now almost legendary astuteness. Just as the investment trust field is in danger of rigid regulation, he prepares to get out and to get into the underwriting and venture capital field which the SEC hinted it would like to see the investment "trusts" get into; and just as Curtiss Wright finds itself part of the engine-making bottle-neck in the airplane field, it comes into the prospect of owning considerable cash.

Incidentally the transaction is taken to indicate that Mr. Odlum is bullish; the reasoning is that a time-limit on the disposal of a large block of securities involved in the deal would be too short in case the market is about to go into a further decline.

* * *

U. S. Treasury bonds are now resting after their recent sharp advance. Two or three weeks ago the Treasury sharply disappointed holders of maturing June 15 1½ per cent notes by announcing that they would be refunded in 5-year ¾ per cent notes instead of in bonds, and then went on to disappoint the holders of called 3⅜ per cent bonds by failing to announce a conversion, indicating they would probably be paid off in cash. So both these issues sold off but the long bonds went into a substantial rally and those who had sold them out to take a ride on the refunding hastened to buy them back.

Now the long maturities are resting near the peak levels of last summer (just before the war scare knocked as much as 10 points off some high grades and the Federal had to step in and buy and get the New York banks to agree not to sell).

But the odd thing is that excess reserves, which are supposed to have some fairly close relation to money bond prices, are now through last summer's peak by perhaps $200,000,000. So some bond buyers think governments will also go through the former peak.

It seems quite possible that the Treasury could go through the June financing date without borrowing any money. What with baby bond sales, Social Security receipts, better income tax returns, dwindling WPA outlays and self-financing by affiliates, the Treasury manages to keep its working balance around $1,600,000,000 month in and month out without fresh borrowing.

Then there is always the chance that the Administration might decide to use a part of the Stabilizing Fund to defray cash outlays.

* * *

Taking it by and large, the Atlas-Curtiss-Wright merger looks mighty nice for Atlas Corp., but awfully hard on Curtiss-Wright—and particularly for Curtiss-Wright A stock. In payment for the $36,500,000 of securities it is to receive, Curtiss-Wright is to give Atlas about $24,000,000 of new CW preferred (at the call price); plus about 2,000,000 shares of CW common now selling round $10 per share or about $20,000,000 market value, plus option warrants to buy about 2,000,000 more of this common at prices of $12.50 to $14.50 for the next five years. These warrants ought to be worth about $3 apiece, adding another $6,000,000 to the price, or about $50,000,000 of securities for $36,500,000. Holders of Curtiss A get a preferred stock shoved in ahead of theirs and for their stock selling round $30 get an offer which totals the same value only by figuring the new preferred at par. Since the announcement Atlas Corp. has made a new high, CW A has sold off slightly and CW common has held steady.

H. F.

Copper Sold in Outside Market Off ¼c a Pound

NEW YORK (AP)—Copper for delivery to domestic buyers sold at 11¼ cents a pound March 18 in the outside, or release market. This represented a decline of ¼ cent from the price currently posted by leading primary producers.

While custom smelters have discontinued their practice of making public price changes, it was believed the lower figure was also quoted in the custom field.

Metal dealers said the persistent recurrence of peace hints in the Enuropean news had shaken the market. This was more fully apparent in declines of .18 to .25 of a cent a pound in copper futures.

Another straw in the wind was a ¼ cent cut in scrap copper to the equivalent of refined metal of around 11¼ cents.

Bank May Get New Money By Sale of Stock

SAN FRANCISCO, (AP) — Bank of America officialdom appeared to be swinging toward preferred stock in its newly announced plan to raise $30,000,000 new capital.

President L. M. Giannini said it was too early to report any decision of whether preferred or common stock, or both, would be issued.

Reports in well-informed financial quarters said four offers had been received for underwriting the stock, and indicated preference of underwriters for preferred. Most frequently suggested terms referred to a four per cent dividend on stock convertible into common.

Can Get RFC Loan

The bank can get the money at lower cost, it was indicated, by taking a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at what was described as the "regular rate" of 3½ per cent.

Sources close to the management said there was a strong inclination to let present shareholders have first crack at the new stock. The management might be willing to pay more liberal "hire" for the money to old stockholders than to a Government agency. At four per cent the capital increase would cost the bank $1,200,000 a year.

Earnings have been rising, and even on last year's basis would take care of such a load easily. The $17,743,077 reported earned, before deducting a special non-recurring reserve of $5,355,834 set up to guard against adverse effects of the war in Europe on foreign credits, left more than $12,000,000 on which preferred stock would have first claim.

That would leave the $9,600,000 dividend requirements on outstanding stock at current levels protected by a moderate margin. Without the special non-recurring reserve the margin would be nearly $7,000,000 on 1939 earnings.

Would Pledge Stock

One source close to the management said that should the bank take RFC money it would be on a pledge of stock as collateral for a loan, rather than sale of the stock.

That would be done, it was asserted, to prevent placing voting power in the hands of a government agency.

Other comment in financial quarters here buzzed around the general motive of government pressure on the bank to increase capital. Some considered the often-suggested but never-enforced policy of maintaining bank capital in ratio of one dollar capital to every $10 of deposits would be pressed elsewhere.

These observers considered the Comptroller of the Currency might want a big bank—the Bank of America is the nation's fourth largest—as a spectacular example to hold up before the nation's bankers.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, the Federal Loan Administrator, has offered to lend the Bank of America, San Francisco, all or any part of the $30,000,000 additional capital the bank proposes to raise.

Mr. Jones said that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was willing either to buy preferred stock in the bank, or lend money on such stock.

Packard Motor 1939 Net Is $545,867

DETROIT (AP)—Packard Motor Car Company reported net earnings for the year 1939 of $545,867 after all charges, including depreciation and provision for federal income taxes. In 1938 Packard showed a loss of $1,638,317.

Set aside for depreciation out of last year's income was $1,449,351 against $1,742,834 for 1938.

The company paid no dividends in 1938 or 1939.

M. M. Gilman, President of Packard, reported that factory personnel increased from 9,753 at the beginning of 1939 to 14,599 on Dec. 31, and added that the company has aonther contract for a large number of high powered marine engines for the United States Navy.

Because of design and production problems a loss of about $330,000 was incurred in 1939 on an initial marine engine contract, but Mr. Gilman added "with the initial development cost behind us," the new contract should prove a profitable undertaking.

Kelvinator Announces New Low-Priced Refrigerator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Nash-Kelvinator Corporation is planning to add a new low-priced, 6½ cubic-foot electric refrigerator to both its Kelvinator and Leonard lines of 1940 refrigerators, which will carry a suggested delivered-in-the-kitchen price of $114.75 anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains, according to an announcement made by Frank R. Pierce, general sales manager.

At the same time it was announced that the price of Kelvinator model SS-6 and Leonard model LSS-6, originally introduced at $119.95 as the lowest-priced refrigerators in the respective lines, had been increased to $124.95 to fit correctly into the company's logical step-up in models.

Net result of these changes, Mr. Pierce stated, is that the company now has a step-up of $10 from the special advertising leader model to the Kelvinator SS-6 and Leonard LSS-6, and a step-up of $15 to the Kelvinator S-6 and Leonard LS-6.

Taxes on Corporations Continue to Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 1939 annual reports of corporations tell once more the story of mounting taxes. One after another reveals that Government, without assuming any of the risks of business enterprise, is now claiming a share of the profits greater in many cases than that accruing to the owners, says the Standard Statistics Company.

Consider, for example, these cases, chosen at random. United States Rubber last year paid the equivalent of over $10.50 a common share in direct taxes, while profits were $2.91 a share. Pacific Telephone paid $9.27 a share in taxes, while earnings were $7.87. Consolidated Edison of New York earned $2.22 a share and paid taxes equal to $4.77. Additional instances of heavy taxes are numerous, including Mathieson Alkali, with taxes $0.61 a share and earnings $1.12; Continental Can, taxes equal to more than 40 per cent of net income left for the common stock; Western Auto Supply, taxes $1.57 a share, more than dividends paid, and many others.

Customers and Workers Pay

Although federal income is approximating only 75 per cent of the rate of outgo, taxes are eating into an ever larger slice of corporate income, absorbing funds which might otherwise be available for fuller employment of labor and for other productive uses.

Typical examples of the tax problem, as brought to light in recently-released annual reports of leading corporations for 1939, provide investors with plenty of food for thought. Mentioned above are a few instances of the burden of taxes on the stockholder. But it is not only the stockholders who suffer; workers' wages are also held down by the tax burden, and customers must pay more than they would otherwise have to.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. had a 1939 tax bill of $2,537,000, equal to $440 for each one of the average number of hourly wage workers employed during the year. Sun Oil's total tax bill of $36,656,000 exceeded wages and salaries paid to its 15,575 employees. Pacific Telephone's taxes, excluding sales and gasoline taxes and taxes chargeable to construction, were equal to $9.27 for each telephone in service.

The utility industry, of course, is one of the most heavily taxed. Detroit Edison now turns over to the taxing authorities approximately $0.15 of each dollar it takes in. Peoples Gas Light & Coke paid in taxes approximately 12 per cent of operating revenues. Taxes of Consolidated Edison of New York were almost half as large as all operating expenses.

Tax Burden Increasing

More than one of the annual reports points to the tendency of taxes to increase. New York Air Brake advised its stockholders: "By reason of the constantly increasing heavy burden of taxation, it may be of interest to shareholders to know that total direct taxes charged against income account in 1939 amounted to $309,386, this being equivalent to $1.19 per share of capital stock." Net income equalled $2.88 a share. Detroit Edison's taxes were up 12.8 per cent from 1938. Local taxes imposed on Pacific Telephone have increased 64 per cent in the past 10 years, while federal taxes have increased 125 per cent. In the same period, taxes paid by Consolidated Edison of New York have increased more than 100 per cent, and in 1939 they reached a new peak of $54,677,000, or more than a million dollars a week. The company's net income was only 66 per cent as large as its tax bill, whereas in 1929 net income was about 2½ times the tax bill. Taxes of E. I. du Pont de Nemours in 1939, in terms of cents per dollar of sales, were about 33 per cent higher than in 1938.

Notwithstanding the handicap of increased taxes, Detroit Edison has lowered rates to consumers to such an extent that if the 1939 electric sales had been priced at the 1928 rate schedule, last year's revenues would have been some $10,000,000 greater than actually reported. Successive rate reductions by Consolidated Edison are saving customers in New York and Westchester about $51,800,000 compared with what they would have paid at 1929 rates for their present use of electricity and gas.

Obviously a downward trend in selling prices and an upward trend in taxes cannot exist side by side indefinitely. The utility industry must be gradually approaching a point beyond which further rate reductions will be prevented by the outgo to support governments.

Hidden Tax Load

Heavy as the tax burden on corporations is in terms of dollars, the figures do not tell the whole story. For one thing, payments only by the corporation itself are listed. But U. S. Rubber, in addition to paying $2,186,000 in social security taxes, had to deduct another $641,000 from the salaries and wages of employees and pay it to the federal and state governments. Detroit Edison had a 1939 tax bill of $8,670,000, and, in addition, state sales taxes paid by its customers as an increment to their bills amounted to $1,131,000.

There has, furthermore, been a heavy increase in accounting expense as a result of new taxes. Detroit Edison, in 1932, paid four varieties of taxes; it now pays 10, in addition to collecting the sales tax from its customers. Sun Oil, in its 1939 report to stockholders, itemizes 26 varieties of federal, state, municipal, and foreign taxes, and significantly remarks: "To explain about all these items would require all the ingenuity of a Philadelphia lawyer; in fact, the legal and accounting work in connection with them demands a large share of the energies of a considerable corps of lawyers and accountants."

Clearly, private capital is providing more and more Government jobs, wages, and overhead costs at the expense of investors and all others whose savings flow into productive channels in the hope of a secure and reasonable return. Industry's formidable tax problem cannot be divorced from the reluctance of capital to venture, as denoted by the mere trickle of security flotations in recent years.

The problem is aggravated by the trend toward use of the taxing power for purposes other than the raising of revenues to finance Government. In recent years, taxes have been levied to force distribution of dividends, to control agricultural production and marketing, to force workers to insure themselves against the hazards of unemployment and old age, and in general as a method of sharing wealth and meting out rewards and punishments.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Incorporation Papers Filed With N. Y. Banking Board

NEW YORK (AP)—Incorporation papers for J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., which is to take over the business of the historic banking partnership April 1, have been filed with the state banking board. The Board's approval was considered a routine step. Previously the state legislature had passed a law ironing out difficulties created by the existence of a small corporation of the same name, not in the banking business.

Incorporators were all existing partners of the firm, with the exception of Edward Hopkinson, Jr., who will remain with Drexel & Co., in Philadelphia. Officers of the corporation will be announced next week. While the action makes it possible for J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., to begin functioning at any time, actual turnover of the business and assets of J. P. Morgan & Co., to the corporation is scheduled for April 1.

Ownership of stock in the corporation at the outset will be substantially on the basis of present share participation in the partnership, but Wall Street sources said it was expected leading out-of-town clients of J. P. Morgan & Co., might be given an opportunity of stock participation at some future time.

Payment of Rutland R. R. Back Wages Is Postponed

NEW YORK—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has stayed, on motion of the receiver of the Rutland Railroad Company, its order of Feb. 13 directing the receiver to pay employees wage reductions averaging 17 per cent which the receiver withheld since July 30, 1938, under order of the Vermont Federal Court.

The Circuit Court agreed to stay its mandate until April 14, and, if necessary, until final disposition of the case by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Luis G. Morphy, the receiver, through counsel, Hersey Egginton, stated that compliance with the Feb. 13 order, which reversed the Vermont Federal Court, would compel him to cease operation of the railroad.

Payment of back wages, he pointed out, would require a cash outlay of $455,721.99 as of Feb. 29, 1940. Total cash held by the receiver as of last March 6 was $438,902.47, of which $67,261.39 was in special funds for specific purposes. Continued operation of the road requires the receiver to maintain a cash working fund of $150,000.

Niagara Hudson Power

NEW YORK (AP)—Niagara Hudson Power Corp., and subsidiaries reported 1939 consolidated net income of $7,323,763 or 51 cents a common share, compared with $7,195,520 or 50 cents a share for the previous year. Total operating revenues increased 3.7 per cent from 1938's $82,370,607 to $85,413,678 for 1939.

Canada's War Supply Board Buys $8,000,000 Vehicles

OTTAWA (CP)—The war supply board has announced the placing of an order for more than $8,000,000 worth of motor vehicles, with the orders about equally divided between General Motors of Canada, Oshawa, Ont., and the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Windsor, Ont.

The board, under chairmanship of Wallace R. Campbell, said the order represents the purchase of 7,302 vehicles including general service trucks, lorries and tractors that will be used for the first and second divisions and the auxiliary forces of the Canadian active service force.

British Trade

LONDON (AP)—British Board of Trade figures for February as follows: Total imports £95,630,000; exports of British products £37,400,000; re-exports £2,430,000; total exports £39,830,000; excess of imports £55,800,000.

Rea Condemns Security Laws' Restrictions

NEW YORK (AP)—George P. Rea, President of the New York Curb Exchange, urged alumni of the Harvard School of Business to ask their congressmen to "review" the nation's security laws, contending the national unemployment problem "will not be solved" until "the retarding influence of these laws on business and finance has been alleviated."

This was the second blast against the Security Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to be fired from financial quarters this week.

IBA Speaks Out

The Investment Bankers Association of America March 18 asked congressional reappraisal of the acts with the view of curbing "the rapidly expanding power of the Securities & Exchange Commission," the policeman of the securities markets.

Mr. Rea, at a luncheon, told the Harvard business alumni:

"If you believe that the securities acts might in the public interest be reviewed, speak to your representatives and senators and ask them to listen to the many who urge constructive changes."

The curb exchange president said specific parts of the Securities Exchange Act "have contributed to the unhealthy thinness of financial markets and deterred investment in private enterprise."

He scored the "anti-manipulation section" of the law, declaring "it is so vague that it beclouds many transactions with uncertainty because of the difficulty of knowing just what is outlawed."

The section aimed at unfair uses of information in the market by so-called "insiders," he added, "imposes a liability which bears scant relationship to the evil it seeks to prevent."

"The bare facts of purchase and sale or of sale and purchase of a security, with the resulting profit, are made the basis for liability," he said. "The result of this subsection has been to prevent those who are most interested in the credit status of the company, those who naturally feel an obligation toward it, from supporting its stock when false rumors, misinterpreted statements or market crises lead to sudden fluctuation. It adds materially to the thinness of markets at crucial times with no compensating gain to anyone."

Capital Must Work

Currently preventing "a free flow of funds into industry and consequently the creation of new jobs," said Mr. Rea, are (1) the war, (2) the feeling among investors that the government is "unsympathetic" to the continuation and development of our system of private finance, (3) the income tax and its features governing capital gains and losses, and (4) the thin security markets.

"Adequate re-employment of the jobless will come and will come only, I believe, through the development of new enterprise and the construction and rehabilitation of plants," the speaker said. "To create these, capital is required. . . It is the belief in the future, it is the taking of a chance, which will absorb our employment slack."

Montgomery Ward Net Is $27,010,645

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co., had a net profit of $27,010,645 for its fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1940, Sewell L. Avery, chairman of the board, told stockholders in his annual report.

This was the equivalent of $4.91 a share of comon stock after deducting dividends of $7 a share paid on the Class "A" stock, and compared with net profit of $19,644,956, or $3.50 a comon share, in the previous fiscal year.

Cash dividends paid during the year totaled $11,845,172, of which Class "A" stockholders received $1,410,878, and common stockholders $10,434,294, or $2 a share.

Net sales of $474,882,032 were the largest in the company's history and represented an increase of $60,920,791, or 14.7 per cent over the previous year.

Mr. Avery told stockholders that "the opportunity for profitable growth suggests that the obtaining of additional working capital will soon be advisable." Increased sales volume during the year, Avery said, required substantial investment in new store properties and use of over $32,000,000 in extension of customers' time payment accounts and in increased inventories.

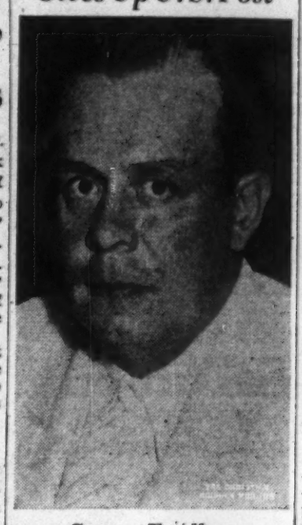
Aviation Corp. Shows Net Loss for Year $2,238,049

NEW YORK (AP)—The Aviation Corporation and subsidiaries reported consolidated net loss for the fiscal year ended November 30 of $2,238,049. This compared with net income (excluding securities transactions) for the previous 12 months of $187,909.

Victor Emanuel, President, said the past fiscal year's loss was "primarily due to the decrease of $3,071,983 in net sales of the corporation's manufacturing subsidiary and also reflected a writeoff of $464,902 of deferred engineering and tool expense," and a loss from sale of miscellaneous marketable securities.

Vultee Aircraft, Inc., had a backlog as of March 1 of $14,960,000 unfilled orders, he said, and Stinson Aircraft division and Lycoming division had a backlog of $4,464,000 as of the same date.

Gives Up U. S. Post



George E. Allen
Resigned as a commissioner of the District of Columbia, effective April 15, to resume his duties as a Vice-President of the Home Insurance Co., New York.

Air Reduction Net $1.98 Share Last Year; $1.47 in '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of Air Reduction Company, Incorporated, and wholly owned subsidiary companies for the year 1939 totaled $5,076,825, after all charges including depreciation and estimated Federal income taxes, according to the company's annual report. This is equal to $1.98 a share on 2,563,991 no par value shares of capital stock outstanding, and compares with net income of $3,769,337, or $1.47 per share in 1938. Gross sales, less discounts, returns and allowances, amounted to $27,613,420 in 1939, as against $23,724,876 in 1938.

The Dec. 31, 1939 consolidated balance sheet of the company and its subsidiaries shows total current assets of $20,014,074, including cash of $8,476,577, compared with total current liabilities of $3,426,354, a ratio of better than 5.8 to 1. A year earlier total current assets were $17,616,731 and current liabilities $2,510,727.

Dividends aggregating $3,845,988, or $1.50 per share, were paid, as compared with a total of $1.25 per share in 1938. The regular dividend was 25 cents per quarter.

As of Jan. 1, 1940, Air Reduction Company acquired the assets and business and assumed the liabilities of the Ohio Chemical and Manufacturing Company for a consideration of 157,000 shares of its capital stock, and no effect has been given to this acquisition in the balance sheet or income statement. A portion of the net excess of cash, investments and accounts receivable of the Ohio company were applied after the acquisition to purchase in the open market of 7,000 shares of Air Reduction Company stock, which were bought at an average price of $49.33 per share, and are now held in the treasury.

Engineering Awards 10 P. C. Below 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy engineering awards for the week ended March 19 totaled $52,202,000, a gain of 20 per cent over the previous week, Engineering News-Record reported.

The total, however, was 10 per cent lower than in the corresponding week a year ago.

Private engineering contracts were 8 per cent greater than the previous week, but 33 per cent lower than a year ago. Public awards were 27 per cent larger than a week ago, and 6 per cent ahead of the same period last year.

The week's awards bring 1940 engineering awards to $597,723,000, or 19 per cent below the first 12 weeks of 1939. Private construction awards for the year to date, however, total $201,821,000, or 4 per cent more than in the same period last year.

Comparisons follow:

	Last week	Year ago
Private	$15,868,000	$23,766,000
State and municipal	25,579,000	30,362,000
Federal	10,755,000	3,865,000
Total	52,202,000	57,893,000

Colorado's State Banks' Resources Best on Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Proof that Colorado state banks have recovered from the two "little depressions" of 1933 and 1937 was contained in the recent report of State Banking Commissioner Maple T. Harl which stated that for the first time in history the state banks average better than $1,000,000 each from a standpoint of resources.

Resources of the 60 state and savings banks and seven trust companies at the close of business Dec. 30, 1939, totaled $68,095,762.48, a new all-time high since the moratorium year of 1933. On June 30, 1933, resources were $42,417,000, thus showing about a 60 per cent gain since that time. A gain of approximately $4,000,000 was shown for 1939 over the previous year.

No. American Light & Power

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Light & Power Company reported consolidated net income for 1939 of $2,338,611, or $12.04 a preferred share, compared with $1,439,076, or $7.41 a share, in 1938. The 1939 net includes certain nonrecurring credits and savings aggregating about $498,000, without which the earnings per share would have been $9.48.

Sale of 'Baby' Bonds to Be Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau, while reporting that income tax receipts were running "comfortably ahead" of estimate, stated that, in order to postpone the day when the debt limit will be reached, beginning April 1, the sale of United States savings (baby) bonds would be restricted to individuals.

Heretofore, he estimated, corporations, banks, partnerships and other group purchasers have been buying 25 to 30 per cent of the baby bonds. Bonds totaling $3,805,957,700 in maturity value have been sold.

Limiting the sale of the bonds will tend to postpone arrival at the debt limit because the bonds, unlike other federal securities, bear no interest, but increase in face amount over a period of 10 years. Thus, when the Treasury borrows $75 by selling a baby bond, it uses up $100 of its borrowing power, because that is what the bond will be worth in 10 years.

An ordinary Treasury bond brings into the Treasury exactly as much cash as borrowing power it uses up.

The Treasury debt now is $42,510,503,014, and the President, in his budget message, predicted it would reach $44,938,577,622 on June 30, 1941, even if Congress levied $460,000,000 of new taxes.

Collections in the first 20 days of March totaled $621,000,000, an increase of 31.2 per cent over the $473,000,000 in the similar period of last year.

The Treasury Secretary said flatly, however, that there was "not a chance" that the year's excess over estimates would equal the $460,000,000 that President Roosevelt has said should be raised from new taxes if there is to be no increase in the $45,000,000,000 debt limit.

Although the restriction on baby bonds banned sales to corporations, the Secretary said he did not intend to prevent certain corporations from buying baby bonds for employees on an individual basis as a form of pension savings.

Tide Water Oil 1939 Net Is $1.05 Share; $1.28 in '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Tide Water Associated Oil Company reports a net profit from operations for the year 1939 of $8,958,971, after provision for Federal income tax. This compares with $10,427,273 earned, which was the second highest earning for Tide Water Associated for any year since 1929. After dividend requirements on the company's preferred stock, the 1939 profit was equal to $1.05 per share on the 6,368,667 shares of common stock outstanding, as compared with $1.28 per share for 1938.

William F. Humphrey, president of the company, in his annual report to the stockholders stated that "While the foregoing figures reflect a decrease of $1,468,302 in the year's net income, it is encouraging to note that the results of the last quarter of the year 1939 show considerable improvement in comparison with results of the first nine months of the year.

The net income of the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1939 was $4,380,318 (before preferred dividends), or 42 cents per share of common stock, and for the last three months of the year, $4,578,653 (before preferred dividends), or 63 cents per share of common stock. This improvement in earnings is due mainly to an increase in sales volume of lubricating and heating oils, and to an increase in sales prices."

Tide Water Associated recently reported that its earnings for the fourth quarter of 1939 were the best for any quarter in the history of the company and there have been recent reports that the company's net income for the month of January was the highest for any month in the initial quarter of the year in the company's history.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 264

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1940.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER,
Treasurer.

Boston, March 19, 1940.

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Lowell Textilist Again Heads Group In Materials Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Prof. H. J. Ball of the Lowell Textile Institute, Chairman, and all other officers were re-elected by Committee D-13 on Textile Materials of the American Society for Testing Materials at its final session at the Hotel Charlotte.

Other officers who will serve for the coming year are: Vice-Chairmen, R. H. Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and F. S. Mapes of Schenectady, N. Y., and Secretary, W. H. Whitcomb, of the Rhode Island School of Design at Providence.

Three speakers were heard in the last session. Professor Ball talked on the work of the Committee and of the Society, and Miss Dorothy Nickerson of the United States Department of Agriculture spoke on "Standardization of Color Names, the ISCC-NBS Method," Alexis Sommaripa of the Du Pont company in New York spoke on quality criterions for spun rayon fabrics.

Mr. Sommaripa said that almost two-thirds of the striking expansion of spun rayon consumption between 1935 and 1939 was contributed by cotton mills of the Carolinas.

He urged that the mills maintain a high degree of quality in textile production, and said that production of new fabrics is "the life blood of the business." Because of this fact, he continued, leading rayon producers constantly co-operate with the mills on new fabrication.

He pointed out that the consumption of rayon in initial phases was principally in women's wear fabrics, but that now an impressive future in men's wear fabrics is seen.

Savannah and Vicinity To Get Stamp Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, today announced that the food order stamp plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to Savannah, Ga., and the rest of Chatham County.

Selection of the Savannah area for the stamp plan operation followed conferences there between a representative of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and local public officials, welfare officials, and business and banking representatives who will be concerned with the administration of the program.

Actual operation of the plan in the Savannah area is expected to begin within about a month. Participation in the plan is voluntary.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CAPE COD—7 rooms, grand view, near ocean, harbor, coves; sacrifice for ⅔ cost — $9,800; everything best quality. HOPKINS, 543 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Five suburban acres beautifully located near Boise. Modern 5-room house. Out buildings. All in good condition. ESTHER A. BROWN. Route 4, Boise, Idaho. Phone 39 R 5.

POPCORN

"REDDY-POP" — Delicious. Crisp already popped corn, two gallons kept fresh in metal container only 50c (postpaid). GREY GABLES FARM, Centerville, Indiana.

SALESMEN WANTED

START own home business. Attractive commissions selling guaranteed quality ringless hosiery, 59c. Free sales promotion outfit. Silver Lady Company, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 33c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

1945 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, Mass.

You are looking for smart, livable quarters with a good address, and a moderate rental. May we show you our suites, consisting of Hall, Living-Room, Chamber, Kitchen-Dinette, Colored Tile with Shower, Modern Elevator Building, craftexed throughout, good approach, free refrigeration, $50.00 and $53.00; smaller suites $38.00 to $42.00. Management on Premises. References.

MALDEN, MASS.—Library section, 5 rm. upper, $45; near Malden Sq.; adults. Chas. E. Austin, 54 Summer St., Malden 1456-M. Res. 0819-M.

3-ROOM apt. in 2-family house, business or agreeable couple pref.; heat, gas, elec., garage; conv. to buses; reasonable. 67 Garden Street, W. Englewood, N. J. Teaneck 7-5997-R.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—2-room kitchenette apt., comfortably furnished for 2 or 3, lovely view. Apply 31 Park Drive, Suite 91 or Janitor, $55.00.

BOSTON—Near the Public Garden: quiet 1 rm. kitchenette apt.; 1st floor; private bath; Frigidaire; fireplace; $40. Com. 9612.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To sublet, living and dining room, bedroom, sunroom, kitchen and bath; $125. Westchester 608 B WO. 9183.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Business woman preferred; living room-bedroom combined; kitchenette dinette, sunporch; everything furnished. B. F. Bartlett, 141 Fenno St.

BEAUTY SHOPS

ROBERT'S BEAUTY SALON
Shampoo, Wave, Manicure, all for $1.00
1648 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan, Mass. Blu 1520

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DANCING

THE LATEST STEPS IN
BALL ROOM DANCING
Taught in a friendly social atmosphere. Come and join our open class, Tuesday at 8:30 P. M. Phone for particulars. TR. 7-9480.
THE PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 6848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston —Custom Gowns, Suits; Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

KATHERINE ILLSLEY, formerly at Hotel Brunswick, now located 28 Burbank, Boston, original designer, dressmaker, will go out by day; prices reasonable. Com. 0771.

FARMS FOR SALE

MARLBORO, MASS.—12 acre farm; all improvements; 8-room cottage house, fruit trees; sacrifice, B. L. G., 488 Edgerly Rd., Suite 7, Boston.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

FLORISTS

UPTOWN FLOWER SHOP
245 Mass. Ave., Boston
Flowers and Plants for Easter

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
666 Park Square Building, Boston

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LAKE VIEW, 203 Lake Ave., Newton Highlands, Mass.—Pleasant home, overlooking lake, for rest and study; permanent and transient guests; rooms with private and semi-private baths. Tel. Center Newton 5534.

ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I., N. Y.—Cheerful rooms, private baths; meals optional; personal attention if desired. Mrs. Downing, Roslyn 879.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WEST HARTFORD, CONN. — Seven-room brick house, two baths and lavatory; hot water heat, oil burner; two-car detached brick garage; short walk from all schools and business center but in excellent residential district; reasonable price. R. W. W., 31 Ellsworth Road.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE BIG $12.9
Colonial Mattress Co., 696 Dudley Street, Boston
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2403. Call any time. 129 WAVERLEY AVENUE, WATERTOWN

PIANOS WANTED

STEINWAY and other standard-make grand pianos; radius 500 miles New York. DAVIS, 160 W. 56th Street, N. Y. C.

PROFESSIONAL SHOPPERS

LET me assist you with spring shopping among wholesale firms—coats, suits; dresses, furs. LAURA A. PURDY, Com. 5046 (Boston).

REPAIRING

Braintree, Massachusetts 348 Washington St.
LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP
Hats cleaned and shoes repaired

ROOMS AND BOARD

BURGESS HOME, 95 Landscape Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.—Cheerful, homelike, loving consideration; convenient subway; reasonable. Yonkers 7033.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 1079 Boylston St.—Large, pleasant front room, running water; single, double; permanent, transients; near The Mother Church. C. H. Huestis.

BOSTON—Homelike atmosphere; large sunny room, attractive, comfortable; fireplace; hot and cold water; near The Mother Church; reasonable. Kenmore 1075.

hotel MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
25th Year Monitor Advertising

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Business girl share with girl comfortable room, twin beds, privileges; large front suitable 1-2; near transit. Evenings and Sundays—Packard, 43-30 46th St.

N. Y. C., 80th (425 West End Ave.)—Dignified modern studio rooms; single, double; light housekeeping; maid and phone service; reasonable rates. Ivers Studios.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (Apt. 4-N)—Single, double; semi-private bath; convenient transportation; kitchen privileges; $6 up. SU 7-7635.

N. Y. C., 230 West 76th St. (Apt. 4B)—Pleasant, light rooms, suitable single, double; privacy, comfort; convenient transportation.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5342. I. M. NELSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comfortable front room, $25, in new detached home; cross ventilation; gentleman; upper 16th St., N. W. Tel. RA 4422.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New, White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AN EXP. woman offers services to school or institution requiring a nurse; capable house director and chauffeur. Wey. 1375-W or Box N-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, broad experience in finances and credits, offers her services. Capable assuming entire responsibility; initiative. Write Box B-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN, PIANO INSTRUCTION —Advanced Students and Beginners, ACCOMPANYING — Singers and Instrumentalists. 1 Sheridan Square, N. Y. C. Tel. Ch. 2-4857.

FRENCH CONVERSATION — Small evening groups. Madame Rivière starts term March 25. The Eliot, 370 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. 10 lessons $6.00. Afternoon classes also. Register, Ken. 4082.

ROBERT MALONE, CARNEGIE HALL—Choral broadcasting Easter morning 8:30 to 9:00. Station WHN from EMPIRE STATE TOWER, N. Y. C.

SINGERS WANTED BY ROBERT MALONE, Carnegie Hall—Choral for World's Fair Concert. Phone CO. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A., B. D., S. T. M. Author and International Lecturer, plans to start new BIBLE LECTURE COURSES, as follows: NEW YORK, Mon., Apr. 1st, at 2: "Apostles of the Old Testament;" and at 7:45, "Development of the Old Testament;" NORWALK, Conn., Fri., Apr. 5th, at 8; JAMAICA, L. I., Thurs., Apr. 11th, at 8; ROCKVILLE CENTRE, Tues., Apr. 9th, at 8:30. Also afternoons in FOREST HILLS. Write 504 W. 111, N. Y. C.; Phone, UNi. 4-6318 (pref. 8 to 10 A. M.).

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WANTED TO BUY

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, sables, martens. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc.
LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

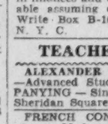
WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, Screens, Shades, Venetian Blinds. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Cen. New. 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897 (Mass.).

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Feed Lawns Early
VIGORO—5-8-7—BOVUNG
FRASER'S
IMMUNIZED SEEDS
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
Incorporated
HARDWARE—PAINTS—KITCHENWARE
444-48 Mass. Ave. Arl. 0114



Permanent Specials
$3.00 up
Shampoo and Wave 60c
Open Friday Evening
Till 8 P. M.
Centre Beauty Shoppe
Arlington Centre, 454A Mass. Ave. Arl. 5093

BOSTON—Hyde Park

HYDE PARK Fflorist
We are ready for your order for
EASTER
Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages

S. Matthews 984 H. P. Ave.
Hyde Park 2430

Flowers for All Occasions

Easter Lilies
Jonquils Tulips
Corsages
GEO. B. ANDERSON CO.
942 Hyde Park Ave. Hyde Park 1938

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Mattapan

FLOWERS
for Easter
We carry a complete line of Easter Lilies, Plants and Fresh Cut Flowers. Visit our Flower Shop and make your own selection.
Blue Hills Flower Shop
We deliver Mattapan Sq. Blu. 1245

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. *HIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
FUR JACKETS
This Spring
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Ralph and Ruth Baker
invite you to visit
NEW SPRING SHOWING
of QUALITY FURNITURE
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 Main St. Opp. Forest Ave.

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
General Electric Refrigerator, 6 cu. ft.
$114.95 ($1 a week) Lowest Price in G. E. History
783 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 6655

PORTER'S
YOUR EASTER APPAREL IS HERE
227-229 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
389 Warren Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

Hewett-Smith Co.
JEWELERS
Established 76 Years
Gifts for All Occasions
140 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

EASTER LILIES
PLANTS—FLOWERS
for March 24

W. W. Hathaway
21 Main Street Tel. 319

MEN! Get Your Easter Clothes
at
LINEHAN'S
59 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON
REMOVAL SALE—All Merchandise Reduced

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Barnaby Florists
Longwood 5626 1J Harvard St.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST., CHESTNUT HILL

CAMBRIDGE

Everything for the Easter Dinner
W. F. HAWKES CO.
Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
Trow. 7600
1671-73 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

Sale! *LARVEX*
Gals—½ Gals—Quarts—Pints
Mothproofing—Garments—Upholstered Furniture and Rugs
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 BRATTLE ST. TROW. 6760

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STETSON SPECIAL
For Men
$5.00
When you try this hat on and see its smart lines, authentic styling and flattering colors . . . you'll be saying "sold" before we can even tell you the price! And that, too, will be a pleasant surprise . . . for the Stetson Special is only $5.00.
Other Stetsons $7.50 and $10.00
Harvard Cooperative Society in Harvard Square

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Massachusetts Avenue TRO 9460

KIR. 0735

846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

FRESH POND MARKETS
Phone for Quality Food and Service
Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
Cambridge, Mass. 358 Huron Ave. Tro. 3916
Arlington 303 Broadway Arl. 2900

FLOWERS POTTED PLANTS
Deliveries Everywhere for Easter

Kupersmith Florist
KIR. 5442 17 Brattle St., Harvard Sq.

Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Easter Greetings
844 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CONCORD

SHOES FOR EASTER
Kali-sten-iks, Enna Jetticks, Williams Tom Boy and Men's Mansfield Shoes
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
Main St. Concord

DEDHAM

Dedham · Westwood · Needham

They Drink Our Milk Because They Like It!
FISHER DAIRY
Estab. 1863
50 EAST STREET, DEDHAM
TELEPHONE DEDHAM 1401
Hyde Park, Milton, Roslindale, West Roxbury

GEISHECKER'S
Ladies' and Men's Wear
Gift Novelties
577 High St., Dedham Phone 0819

Curtains
The best of care and beautifully laundered
Dedham Custom Laundry
Ded. 0108

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

M. E. WARD, *florist*
Send Easter Greetings with Potted Plants or Cut Flowers Corsages
Providence Highway, Dedham. Phone 1221

ROSEN'S

Ask to see the new Sherwin-Williams Color Guide
ROSEN'S
32 Milton St., E. Dedham
Phone 2080
ROSEN'S

ROBERT HAMILTON & SON
Good Things to Eat
Prompt Delivery Fair Prices
Dedham Square Phone 0010

EAST MILTON

Free Delivery
to All Parts of Milton
Foy's Markets Inc.
1177 HANCOCK 39 FRANKLIN
QUINCY
PRE. 1234 PRE. 2410

FITCHBURG

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST.—TEL. 740

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.

Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meat Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream Eggs

Visit this store for your needs in Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 Main St. Tel. 3970

F. H. Lane Company
Signs of Spring
New Suits—Topcoats—Hats and other Spring Wearables are ready

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

Lesure THE FLORIST
5 Putnam Street, Tel. 848

Suggestions for the Sunday Nite Snack. Real Scotch Scones, and Our New Apple Sauce Cake.
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 PUTNAM STREET TEL. 3693

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

HAVERHILL

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Norwalk Tires and Norwalk Batteries
Green & Drewett
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

Mobilgas

HINGHAM

FRESH PAINT and NEW LAMPS
An unbeatable combination for renewing the attractiveness of your home! Our assortment of paints—for every purpose—is complete. Our showing of lamps and shades is comprehensive.
BICKFORD'S
On North Street—Tel. 0180

ANDERSON BROTHERS
Hing. 1420
Pure Maple Syrup — Highest Quality — Packed in Handy 2-Qt. Tins—Just Fits in the Refrigerator. Per Tin $1.45
Pure Comb Honey from VERMONT—Always Delicious. When Associated With Cream Tartar Biscuits it is Tops. Packages contain 14 oz. Single Pkg. 23c—Three Pkgs. 59c

FLOWERS for EASTER
LOVELL THE FLORIST
Hing. 0335

Karl Crook Motor Co.
A safe place to buy used cars
1938 Buick Sedan, Model 41, Radio and Heater..... $675
1937 Dodge Touring Sedan... $475
Hingham 1305 At the Harbor

Easter Hams • Easter Lilies
No. 2 Tins PINEAPPLE
Two for 33c Six for 96c
DYKEMAN'S MARKET
Hing. 0091—0092

EASTER NOVELTIES
Candy—Ice Cream
Perfumes
DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORE
Hingham 0360—1277
At the Square At the Center

HOLYOKE

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

It's SMART *to be comfortable*
You'll love these new Spring styles in
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

Smart New Hats
in all the new Spring Shades at
$3.95 . . . $5.00 . . . $7.50
Fred Johnson Clothiers,
INCORPORATED
257 Maple Street

LAWRENCE

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

Your Easter Hat...
$2.98 to $7.98
is at
Cherry & Webb's

You will find the Correct Styles for Spring
at
MACARTNEY'S
431 Essex Etreet

LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO., Inc.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With on O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh-Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up to the Minute" Dairy
We Specialize In
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

R. E. SCRIBNER, INC.
EASTER HAMS
Squire's Arlington, Swift's Premium, Morrell's Pride
Lowest Prices in Years
Milk-Fed Capons ..... lb. 32c
Extra Fancy Turkeys ..... lb. 32c
Reed's Sugar-Cured Bacon ..... lb. 25c
1770 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0326

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Little Easter Greeting
from
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell, Mass.

No Mend Hosiery exclusive with us in Lowell
Cherry & Webb's

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

Goddard Bros. Easter Coats
Instantly reflect the new soft look so popular this season . . . a superior quality that is traditional with this store . . . and priced to meet the most limited budget requirements. Sport and dressy coats in the season's smartest colorings.
$10.95—$16.50—$19.75 and $25
Goddard Bros
Market St., Lynn, Mass. Tel LY 2-3737

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. Ly. 2-3400
For the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

SMITH & HERRICK
GULF
SERVICE STATION
Greasing—Washing
Call and Deliver Service
259 Main St., Malden
Telephone 0994

EASTER SUNDAY
MARCH 24
May we help you select an Easter Lily or a Potted Plant?

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
FLORIST George H. Pike, Prop.
160 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0500

Boys' Knicker Suits
for Spring
$8.95—$12.50
BENOIT-DUFF CO.
95 Pleasant Street, Malden

Easter Greetings
from

Sidelinger's Market
519 MAIN STREET
Better Meats and Matchless Foods

Reading Laundered Coal New England Coke
Socony Range and Fuel Oils
Bowser-Printed Delivery Slips Give You Double Protection
"The House of Quality Fuels"
W. H. Brown Fuel & Oil Co., Inc.
798 EASTERN AVE. PHONE MAL. 3830

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

Joslin's
Walk down Easter Fashion Avenue with poise and assurance in Apparel Selected at our Style-conscious, Value-right store
PHONE MALDEN 3600

B & S Children's Bazaar
New Easter Togs
for Children Have Arrived
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
99 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.

HIGGINS
Shoes for the Entire Family for Easter

LADIES' HANDBAGS HOSIERY SHOES
Carry a smart handbag to match your shoes.
144 Pleasant St. Mal. 1487

For Your Spring Outfit!
Gordon's Woman's Shop
Coats—Suits—Dresses
"Distinctive but not expensive"
183 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.

HARRY'S
Shoe *Walk-Over* Shop
New Walk-Over Shoes to Complete the
EASTER COSTUME
Shoes for the Entire Family
80 Pleasant St. Malden, Mass.

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

EASTER WEAR
Dresses $3.98, $5.98, $7.98
Visit our New Millinery Dept. Showing latest styles.
JONES STORES, Inc.
116 Pleasant Street, Malden

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Highlands Contracting Co.
Carey ROCKTEX HOME INSULATION
In Winter, Save Fuel
In Summer, Keep Cool
Tel. Mel 0203 Crystal 1595

Corsages of Distinction
Arranged by our own artist
Melrose Florist Co.
245 W. Wyoming Ave. Mel. 1628

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

Our Easter Offering to You
New bright Spring patterns in Shirts, Ties and Hose
PRIOR
"The Haberdasher"

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

Expert Dressmaking
MRS. NELLIE BOUTILIER
Cutting and fitting service
Furs Remodeled
734 Franklin Street Mel. 1467-J

NEEDHAM

Milk
that wins by comparison
J. P. KINSMAN
for Good Milk and Cream
61 Nehoiden St. Phone 1134 Nee.

Try Our Fresh
GOBELIN CHOCOLATES
Attractively Packaged for Easter
25c up
Gift Packages of Double K Nuts
KINNE'S PHARMACY
INCORPORATED
Needham Needham Heights
Phone Nee. 0981-0980

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Gulf Hill Farlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Est. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790-7232

HAWES ELECTRIC CO.
502 Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.
Phone 6037
GENERAL ELECTRIC
REFRIGERATORS
Special 6 cu. ft. for $114.95
Standard 8 cu. ft. for $129.95

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
TABER'S MARKET
254 UNION ST. PHONE 48
Our Delicatessen Dept. Offers You—
Clam Chowder fresh every Wednesday and Friday. Chicken Pies, Fish Cakes.
Delicious Salad—Fresh Every Day

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Can Buy
New or Used
With Confidence From
FROST MOTORS, Inc.
OLDSMOBILE
CADILLAC LA SALLE
299 Washington St. Newton North 6525

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

MEADOWBROOK FARM, Inc.
46 Central St.
Waltham
Phone WALtham 1184

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
Scarves and Hosiery
at Newton
433 CENTRE ST.
New. No. 4914-M

1391 Beacon Street Gowns at Brookline BEA. 2092

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

HAMS FOR EASTER

Tasti-cooked	35c lb.
Delicatessen Style	39c lb.
Baked, boneless, sliced	69c lb.
Baked, whole or half	59c lb.

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1237 Centre Street Cen. New. 4240

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

CURTAINS
The best of care and beautifully laundered.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

ROLLINS SILK HOSE
New Shades
69c to $1.35 pair
BATCHELDERS
83 East St. Opp. Court House

Easter Hams
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
New Spring Styles
and
Jack O'Lantern Shoes
for Children
190 North Street

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Lighting and Power Supplies
"Budgit" Hoist
Gates V-Belt Drives
Cutler Hammer Controls
Fluorescent Lighting Units
63 AGLE STREET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m., daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quint's GREENHOUSES
Come in and see our choice selection of
Easter Lilies and Spring Flowers
1258 Hancock St Pre. 7620

PILLOWS Washed and Sterilized
"Special" price—2 for 65c
WE RECOVER, TOO
OLD COLONY
Launderers—Cleansers
100 QUINCY AVE. PRES. 5000

Foy's Market, Inc.
Extend
Happy Easter Greetings
to all its customers and friends
R. E. Foy Sr. Frank H. Foy
R. E. Foy Jr.

STETSON HATS
$5.00 . . $7.50 . . $10.00
Others at $2.85 and $3.50
TALBOTS
1387 Hancock Str., Quincy

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE STREET GRANITE 6613

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
23 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

GAMBLE'S MARKET
For Easter Serve WILSON'S Certified
Tender Made HAM
1351 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

SEARS—MARCH VALUES
Demonstration Now in Progress
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
1589 HANCOCK STREET

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

Texaco Products
Gas, Oil, Complete Lubrication are offered with a friendly smile at
Johnson's Service Station
1213 North Main St. Tel. Rea. 1215

READING 0044
PERCY N. SWEETSER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Ask for budget
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street, Stoneham, Mass.
STAR BUNDLE
everything washed and ironed!
Telephone STON. 0407
17 lbs. ★ $2.00

Easter Flowers
and Plants
Finest Selection
A. S. PARKER, *Florist*
Main St., Wakefield Tel. Cry. 0745

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

READING
(Continued)

NEW ENGLAND COKE
COAL W. BANCROFT & Co LUMBER
TELEPHONE READING 1264

Heating Oil and Service
See us about our
Budget Plan
CHAPIN OIL CO.
134 High St., Reading, Rea. 0599

SHARON—Foxboro

Thrift Motor Sales
Dodge-Plymouth Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. J. MIERS & SONS
Roofers
ESTABLISHED 1857
Slate, Tin and Gravel Roofs, Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office 20 Pearl St. Somerset 0658-R

Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
J. F. SHERIDAN & SON
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0834

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

TAUNTON

As this present heating season is drawing to a close
May we express our appreciation for the opportunity you have given us to serve you and your home.
Year by year we have tried to improve the quality of our product and our service. The success of our efforts, we believe, is demonstrated by the new clients we gain each year, and the old friends we keep.
So, again may be say to all
THANK YOU,
SOUTHERN MASSACHUSETTS OIL CORPORATION
Boston Brockton Taunton Hyannis

Easter
Plants Flowers
Corsages
HALL *the Florist*
Member Florist Telegraph Association
Ph. 1422 26 School Street

"QUALITY FURNITURE"
Made to your special order, if you wish
Bostock Furniture Company
10-12 Trescott Street
"Your Store" Telephones 3421-3422

The finest variety in the city of Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Suits, Coats and Dresses for Spring 1940—go to
E. A. THOMAS CO.
77-79 MAIN STREET
"The House of Courtesy"

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery
Finest Eggs, Butter and Other Creamery Products
Many nationally advertised products on our shelves. For your convenience we are open evenings.
ADAMS CREAMERY
745 Moody St., Cor. Orange Wal. 2937-M

WATERTOWN

★ **STAR MARKET CO.**
Swift's Peanut Hams
Whole or Shank Half, **23c** lb.
Delicious Peanut Hams
Raised and Cured in Georgia
24 Mt. Auburn St. Mid. 8600

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

Unexpected Guests!
—no bother or extra expenses—with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle.
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wellesley 1738.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WINTER-PROOFING—
"Bumper to Bumper!"
Mobilubrication *Certified*
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street Wel. 1276

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER
Call WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1939

WELLESLEY HILLS

You are cordially invited to visit our completely REBUILT STORE and inspect our new supply of merchandise
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
Telephone WELLESLEY 3300

WEYMOUTH

Easter Greetings
From the
DOROTHY ANN
Specialty Shop
WASHINGTON SQ., WEYMOUTH LANDING
WEY. 1103-M

WINTHROP

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0176
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.
RCA Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

WORCESTER

Gladden Every Day
With Flowers
Sunny Side Greenhouses
2 Boxford St. Dial 24667

TATMAN & PARK
Insurance
of All Kinds
Including AUTOMOBILE
44 FRONT ST. DIAL 5-4341

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
SEAFORD: Sussex, "Hughenden"—Five minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine; separate tables; moderate terms.

HOUSES TO LET
GORLESTON, Suffolk—Comfortably furnished house to let, long or short period; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, usual offices; nice garden. Write Box W-1536, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING
H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

POST VACANT
SOUTH WALES—Builder's assistant contract and jobbing; must be practical man. Box W-1362, BCM/CSM, London.
SURBITON, Surrey—Reliable maid to assist in housework; live in; cook-general kept; comfortable home for suitable applicant. MRS. WAYRE, 30, Lovelace Road.

TUITION
THE ART OF SINGING, ELOCUTION, GESTURE AND DEPORTMENT. Thorough tuition by accomplished, experienced master, Wallace Payn, London, by appointment; Res.: 88, Peperharow Rd., Godalming, Surrey. Phone: Godalming 1369.

TYPEWRITING
MAY COLEMAN—Accounts; Mss. copied; duplicating, etc.; private tuition; personal service. 27 Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Ph. 3037.

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

LISTEN TO THE SERVICES REGULARLY BROADCAST FROM
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
in BOSTON, U. S. A., on an ALL WAVE RECEIVER supplied by
NORMAN BLACKBURNE
A. M. I. R. E., A. M. I. W. I.
Incorporated Radio Engineer
Specialist in Short Wave Radio
19 SEA ROAD TEL. BEXHILL 227

LONGLEY'S
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 28

WHITE BROS.
Builders and Decorators
SANITARY, ELECTRICAL and HOTWATER ENGINEERS
20 Sackville Rd. Works, Turkey Rd.
Phone Bexhill 197

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
(Continued)

LAUNDRIES
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LAUNDRIES
Here Are Three Good Ones
THE EMPIRE SANITARY LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 342
THE BEXHILL LAUNDRY
Belle Hill Tel. 9
THE SACKVILLE LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 365
Personal Supervision. Resident Director.
MARY STAMPTON

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.
Packhams BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY, M. I. P.
Established 1870
568 MOSELEY ROAD 12.
Plumbing (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 DECORATOR

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

TWICE A WEEK I pass your door
Reliance Laundry, Ltd.
PAISLEY ROAD
PHONE SOUTHBOURNE 106

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

Eileen Hitchcock
286 Old Christchurch Rd. The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

ELIZABETH
Court Hairdresser
Expert in Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving, Setting, etc.
4, Queens Park Terrace, Charminster Road
Phone Winton 2136

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie.
The Leading Specialist House,
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

Crossword Quiz Answers

T	E	N		R	E	M	B	R	A	N	D	T
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O	C	E	A	N	S	I	D	E		C	O	S

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON & McAULEY LTD.
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD LINEN, DOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, LINGERIE, KNITWEAR AND GOWNS
62 and 63 East Street
BRIGHTON 1. Tel.: 5649.

WILLIAM HILL (HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING
CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

LANNING & JUDD
IRONMONGERS
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol, 1
Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, and Rollers
Also Spring Cleaning Requisites
PHONE 25753

For Your
NEW SPRING OUTFITS
TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
W. MORGAN (Bristol) LTD.
ZETLAND ROAD JUNCTION

New Spring Coats at Jolly's
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
BRISTOL

BROMLEY

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
BROMLEY
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's Hosiers and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE
CORN, SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road, and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co LTD
CAMBRIDGE 4288
THE LEADING DRAPERS FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

CANTERBURY

Coasts
HAIRDRESSERS OF REPUTE
All Toilet Requisites
27 St. Margaret's Street and 12 Mercery Lane, Canterbury
Also at Tanketron
Phone Canterbury 2163—Whitstable 2633

BEASLEYS
Dyers and Cleaners
Carpet Beaters
22-24 Stour Street Tel. 2833
47 St. George's Place, 41a St. Peters Street

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2295-6

CHELTENHAM

Double Gloucester Cheese
"The County's Own Cheese"
The Gloucestershire Dairy and Creamery Ltd.
Promenade Pittville Street
Phone: Dairy 3093 Creamery 2535
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM
(Continued)

BRUNNER'S
New Café
LUNCHEONS TEAS
CONTINENTAL CAKES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
23 and 25 Clarence Street
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

DIAMOND LAUNDRY
"De Luxe" and "Homestic" Services
PHONE 2146

CROYDON PURLEY and District

CAREY & SON
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
192 BRIGHTON ROAD, COULSDON
TEL. PURLEY 1938
57 VARIETIES
HEINZ

Hockey & Brimacombe
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in this paper—

CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

Phone Croydon 1126-7
W. D. HAYWARD
Printer and Stationer
46 George St., 11 and 12 Park St., Croydon
Printing Orders of every description executed at very short notice.

Our Reputation
"The Best Meat in Croydon"
G. L. RAYMOND
42, Surrey Street
CROYDON, ENGLAND

For Better Value Order
OXCROFT KING OF COALS
from
T. S. and C. PARRY
Coal and Coke Merchants
Boiler Fuel Specialists
6, Station Approach, E. Croydon
Deliveries to all London districts
Readers of this paper receive special attention.

PHONE CROYDON 4300
SAME DAY
CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN
19 London Road, Croydon
And at 126 George Street Tel. 6866
And at 44 High Street Tel. 6678
We greatly appreciate your custom

EXETER

TROULANS LTD.
2 HIGH STREET, EXETER
See our Selection of
MAGNIFYING GLASSES, BAROMETERS, BINOCULARS, OPERA GLASSES, Etc. Phone 3933
(Also TORQUAY and PLYMOUTH)

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

Estab. 1881
Herbert Morgan
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Gowns and Millinery
20 Robertson Street, Hastings

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II, for everything in
FASHIONS and FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Furniture and Furnishings.
- Removals an Warehousing.
- Decorations, Indoor and Outdoor.
- Estimates Free.

KINgston 1001

NEWTON ABBOT

Courtenay Restaurant
(THOMAS & SON)
Bakers and Confectioners
Quality and Service Phone 246
COURTENAY ST., NEWTON ABBOT
(Also Regent Cafe, Teignmouth)

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Redford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

BEENEY
Watchmaker Jeweller
31, Parr Street, Parkstone
Dorset
Phone Parkstone 1176

ENGLAND

POOLE and District
(Continued)

Have All Your Cleaning Done by the People
ON THE SPOT
PARKSTONE
SAME DAY CLEANERS
10 POST OFFICE PARADE
First-class work, quick service, reasonable charges.
Phone 1229

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

Over 60 Depts.
Fashions, Furnishings
AT YOUR SERVICE
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing, Rest and Writing Rooms, Library, Golf School, Restaurant, Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau.
Handleys of Southsea Phone 2241

JOHN DYERS
60 DEPARTMENTS OF FASHIONS, FURNISHING AND MAN'S SHOP
KINGS ROAD
Tel.... SOUTHSEA ... 2222

RICHMOND and District

VISITING RICHMOND?
then you must include the
"ORIGINAL SHOP FOR MAIDS OF HONOUR"
Historically famed for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room
3 HILL STREET, RICHMOND, SURREY
"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"

Head Office and Bottling Dairies, Princes Street, Richmond. Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, SHEEN, BARNES, PUTNEY and EALING.
Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
Local Farm PETERSHAM
PRODUCERS of CERTIFIED MILK FROM GUERNSEY COWS

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
THE LEADING
DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS
IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

SALISBURY

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
1, CATHERINE STREET
TEL. SALISBURY 949

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

Le Gant Corsetry
Helen Stringer MODES
Specialist in HIGH-GRADE KNITWEAR
Phone - 871

HILLS BROS. LTD.
Tubs Hill Station, Phone 192
Coal, Coke and Anthracite Specialists

FRENCH'S DAIRIES
26 and 156 LONDON ROAD
Modern, up-to-date premises with extensive plant for Refrigerating, etc.
CERTIFIED MILK
Produced at local farm
Personal attention
"Not a Company"
Agents for Nevills Bread

While Waiting for Your 'Bus
Visit
CAR PARK CAFÉ
Newspapers and Confectionery

STROUD

Lewis & Godfrey Ltd.
Fashions Furniture
Glass and China
Removals and Storage
Russell Street and King Street
Tel. Stroud 140

SUTTON COLDFIELD

We cordially invite you to our Showrooms to view our new collection of COATS, HATS, GOWNS, SUITS, FURS
Linda Holland Ltd
British and Continental Sports Wear
American Gowns
44 BIRMINGHAM RD. Tel. Sutton 3387

O. M. WESTWOOD
24, Birmingham Road, Phone 1770
(Opposite Cottage Hospital)
Also at Vesey House Phone 1461
(Opp. Lloyds Bank)
Permanent Waving
Macdonald (Pure Steam System)
Olgaard (Sachet System)

7-HOUR CLEANERS
SUTTON'S
Quickest Cleaners
The Parade and Jacey Buildings
BIRMINGHAM ROAD
Sutton Coldfield SUT 2630

ENGLAND

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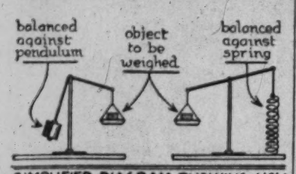
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Scales Without Springs Work?

The earliest scale of which we have a record was of the balance type. Some 5,000 years ago the Egyptians used a bar suspended by a rope through its center for weighing purposes. The object to be weighed was placed in a pan hung from one end of the bar and balanced with a known weight in a pan hung from the other end of the bar.



SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW SPRING TYPE SCALES AND SPRINGLESS TYPE SCALES WORK

The Romans used a steelyard, a weighing device that was an improvement on the Egyptian method. In the steelyard, one arm of the bar is much shorter than the other and objects are weighed by sliding a small weight or counterpoise back and forth on the longer arm until a balance is reached. The amount of the weight could be read by observing where the counterpoise stopped on the scale marked off on the long arm.

Weight may also be determined by spring type scales. In such scales the weight is determined by the amount of stretch the object weighed produces in a spring, based on Hooke's rule in mechanics that within elastic limits the strain or yielding of an elastic substance is proportional to the force applied. Thus, the greater the weight, the more the spring stretches.

Spring scales are satisfactory where special accuracy is not required. However, metals expand with an increase in temperature and contract with the cold. In spring scales this may affect the reading, the same object weighing more on an extremely warm day than on a day that is chilly. Also, with excessive use springs may get stretched, rendering the scales inaccurate.

Scales are made without springs somewhat on the principle of the steelyard. Instead of the counterpoise moved by hand there is a weighted pendulum that hangs down when the scale is at rest but is lifted toward the horizontal by the weight of the object placed on the scales. The pendulum automatically comes to rest at a point where the load is counterbalanced. The movement of the pendulum is followed exactly by the revolution of a drum or cylinder on which are marked the weights and a price-computing chart.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Anecdote

Reverence for Law

Richard Jackson, a native of Massachusetts, was accused, during the American Revolution, of an intention to join the British Army. When he admitted the truth of the charge, he was put in a rude country jail from which he could easily have escaped. But his respect for law forbade flight under such circumstances. He asked leave to go out and work by the day with the promise that he would return each night. Consent was given and for eight months he worked and lived under these conditions.

The sheriff finally prepared to take him to Springfield, to be tried for high treason. Jackson said that this would be a useless expense for he could go alone. Again his word was taken and he set out alone. On his way he met Mr. Edwards of the Council of Massachusetts, who asked whither he was going. "To Springfield, to be tried for treason," was the reply. At the trial, proof being complete, he was sentenced to death. Attempts were made by his friends to have him pardoned, but in vain, until Edwards told of the interview. Then there was unanimous acquittal, based on his reverence for law.

Daily Quotation

TWO things stand like stone: kindness in another's trouble, courage in your own.
—ABRAM LINDSEY GORDON.

Brevities

Punch ©: "A new type of 'economical coal' produced in Germany," reveals a writer, "will not burn at all." Well, nothing could be more economical than that.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Some women are content with their homes and some study the pictures in half-a-dozen house and garden magazines.

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: We are certainly living in a fast age. You can buy the mid-summer magazine issues on the news stands in mid-winter.

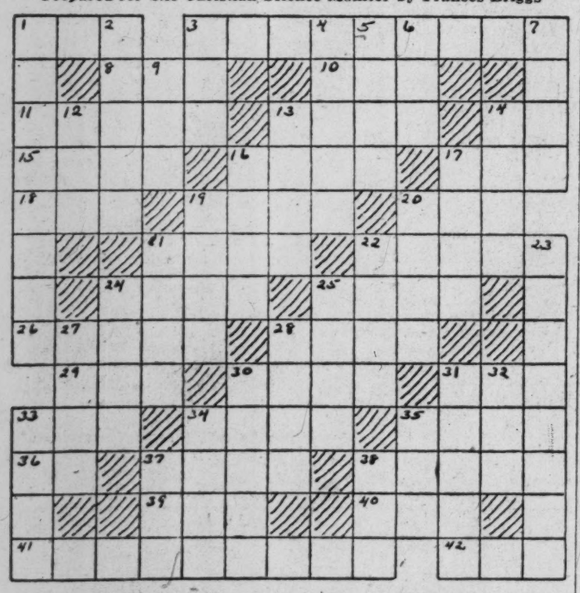
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. They separate Norway from Sweden; highest peak about 6,000 feet.
2. Boston, Massachusetts.
3. Grant Park in Chicago; seating capacity, 125,000.
4. A famous art gallery in Florence, Italy.
5. The ancient Latin name for Switzerland.
6. A small llama-like mammal of the high Andes having fine and valuable wool.
7. Appomattox Court House, Va.; April 9, 1865.
8. It is at the entrance of New York Harbor, forming the county and borough of Richmond; area 57 sq. miles.
9. Spain. This is played in a court with a ball and a long curved instrument fitted to the hand with a glove.
10. Hershey Park Zoo, Hershey, Pa.; area 40 acres.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—How many chapters in Book of Esther?
3—What famous Dutch painter is also noted for his etchings?
8—What suffix is equivalent to "ous"?
10—Seeds of the singkamas yield what?
11—What was name of supreme deity of Syria?
13—What is muscovite?
14—Where is Hannibal (abbr.)?
15—What is official Persian name of modern Persia?
16—Would a stamnos be a vine, book, or vase?
17—What is a county of northeastern South Dakota?
18—Beak of a bird is what?
19—Israelites were forbidden to kindle what on Sabbath?
20—The Punites were descendants of whom (Num. 26:23)?
21—What is a vessel with a narrow stern?
22—What musician was Wagner's father-in-law?
24—What sharpens cutting instruments?
25—Who is one of people whose main habitat is Latvia?
26—What was name of a city of Dan (Judges 1:35)?
28—What is a commune of France?
29—Who was Haran's son?
30—What Italian goddess was consort of Jupiter?
31—In speaking of Biblical Athaliah, what pronoun would you use?
33—Would a kavass be a man, owl, or bud?
34—Enclosure for sheep is what?
35—A sword hung over head of Damocles suspended by what?
36—Exist.
37—What borough of Pennsylvania manufactures glass?
38—Who was ancestor of the family of Libnites?
39—Female sheep is what?
40—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
41—What is a city of California?
42—What is name of a variety of lettuce?

Down

1—Who was father or founder of Irnahash (I Chron. 4:12)?
2—What Arab tribe is mentioned in account of war of Reubenites against Hagarites (I Chron. 5:19)?
3—What is color of carnelian?
4—What is capital of Idaho?
5—Who was author of "Street Scene"?
6—Where is Wetumpka (abbr.)?
7—What was capital of the Troad?
9—What is a river of Poland?
12—What is a measure in metric system?
13—Who is traditionally regarded as author of second Gospel?
14—Who was son of Ram (I Chron. 2:27)?
16—A mangabeira is a vine, wind, or fish—which?
17—In a simoon, the wind is laden with what?
19—Would a gillaroo have buds, fins, or oars?
20—What is a river of northern Sweden?
21—Alexander Pope was what?
22—What is an island of Dodecanese, southeastern Aegean Sea?
23—From what place came sightseers to scene of feeding of the five thousand (John 6:23)?
24—What river flows to Danube opposite Esztergom?
25—What is a commune of Sweden?
27—Sust was capital of what place?
28—What is another river of northern Sweden?
30—What name did John Paul add to his own?
31—What is a commune of Yugoslavia on Sava River?
32—What was a Hebrew measure of liquids?
33—What river of Mexico flows to Gulf of California?
34—Young deer is what?
35—What do you call a stroke of success?
37—What is a parrot of mountains of South Island, N. Z.?
38—What is a county of central Texas?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Herbert Radisch, San Francisco

Readers are invited to submit captions for this picture; and on Friday, April 5, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will serve.

Vocations

Sparkler Sticks

To outline dark edges of a drive at night, several sticks set with red or green reflectors were placed here and there along the route from the street to garage, the driveway being a winding one. These sticks are waterproofed against weather with a special paint and are cut out in the shape of flowers, being studded with colored reflectors which glow at night when auto headlights flash on them. The idea seemed one which might profit anyone making and offering for sale these sparkler sticks.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

What Price Happiness?

An Early Peace Mediator

Cineas, when trying to dissuade Pyrrhus from undertaking a war against the Romans, said, "Sir, when you have conquered them, what will you do next?"

"Then Sicily is near at hand and easy to master. Then we will pass over to Africa and take Carthage, which cannot long withstand us."

"When these are conquered, what will be your next attempt?"

"Then," said Pyrrhus, "we will fall in upon Greece and Macedon and recover what we have lost there."

"Well, when all are subdued, what fruit do you expect from all your victories?"

"Then," said he, "we will sit down and enjoy ourselves."

"Sir," replied Cineas, "may we not do that now? Have you not already a kingdom of your own? And he that cannot enjoy himself with one kingdom cannot with the whole world."

Party Fun

Candle Lighting

Each player in turn sits in front of a candle which has been placed on a table, and with one ordinary match sees how many times he is able to light the candle, blow it out, light it again, and so on, until the match is burnt out.

The player lighting the candle the greatest number of times is winner—50 times is often reached! —Ethel N. C., Birmingham, England.

Sparks That Ignite

"True leadership ignites all that is best in humanity."—Harold C. Spikins.

In Lighter Vein

Big Job

"Shine, please, boy," said the six-foot-five soldier to the shoeblack.

The boy looked down at the vast expanse of boot before him.

"Bert," he called out to another boy. "Gimme an 'and—I've got an army contract!"—London Daily Herald.

His Work Done

Henry persisted in saying, "I have went," despite his teacher's efforts to correct him. Finally, she insisted that he stay after school and write, "I have gone," one hundred times on the blackboard.

When he had finished, the teacher was nowhere to be seen, so little Henry wrote on the blackboard:

"Dear Teacher: I have wrote—I have gone—one hundred times, and I have went home."

Something Different

A Negro who had achieved some success in the handling of mules was asked how he managed the balky creatures.

"Well, when I'se plowin' an' the mule stops, Ah jest picks up some soil an' puts it in his mouth to taste. Den he goes right along."

"What makes you think that affects him?" continued the questioner.

"I suah don't know," was the reply, "but I expect it makes him forget what he was thinkin' about."

No Time to Play

The storm was increasing in violence. Some of the deck fittings had already been swept overboard; and the captain decided that the time had come to send up a signal of distress.

Hardly had the rocket burst over the ship when a solemn-faced passenger stepped up to the bridge.

"Captain," he said, "I'd be the last man on earth to cast a damper on anyone, but it seems to me that this is no time to let off fireworks."—London Daily Mirror.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Kjolen Mountains?
2. Simmons College?
3. The largest stadium in the U. S.?
4. The Pitti Palace?
5. Helvetia?
6. A vicugna?
7. The place where General Lee surrendered?
8. Staten Island?
9. The country where the game jaialai originated?
10. The largest privately owned zoo in the U. S.?

(Answers appear on this Page)

The First Step

First Barber Student: "Do you think Smith will ever finish his tonsorial course?"

Second One: "Well, it looks as though he were serious. He's saving up all the old magazines he can find."

A Practical Package

The first letter the family received from the pilot-son who was stationed in the Near East told them to look out for a parcel which was on its way home.

There was great speculation in the house as to what weird and wonderful examples of native craft the parcel would contain.

Two days later it arrived. Its contents were seven shirts and a dozen-and-a-half socks together with the brief note, "Please wash and mend."—Montreal Star.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sympathetic Government

Boston Traveler
Boston, Mass.

Milton, Massachusetts, recently held the speediest town meeting in its history, but that is not why we are cheering. All recommendations were approved with the exception of two and one of them was for the construction of a permanent surface on Ridge road.

The recommendation was defeated after several persons had spoken in behalf of a 93-year-old woman who owns a large frontage on the road and who had protested against construction of the street. The speakers argued she should be allowed to spend the balance of her years in quiet, before the road was made a busy thoroughfare.

Praise be for a town government capable of the idyllic, sensible to the basic things of life, such as a sweet old lady up a country lane, clinging to fundamentals, linking a nearly mad world with one that was more sane! A reasonable degree of progress is needed, but all is not progress that is so labeled.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Let's Just Start With One*

By Le Pelley

EASTER'S COMING SOON — I'LL PROBABLY HAVE A THOUSAND EASTER EGGS
HOW MANY !?
WELL — HALF THAT MANY ..
COME COME — EVEN YOU CANNOT CONSUME FIVE HUNDRED EASTER EGGS — !!
DOES HALF A THOUSAND COME TO FIVE HUNDRED ?? MY, MY..
IT CERTAINLY DOES — AND I DON'T BELIEVE YOU CAN EAT THAT MANY !
HOW MANY WILL YOU BELIEVE ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Never Saw a Purple Hen—*

By Rodgers

The Boss and Joan were fussing around in the kitchen this P.M., but they wouldn't let me come in to see what they were doing, "Not until we're finished," they said.
"Boy!" I thought to myself, "I hope they're making some chocolate fudge—"
But when I finally got into the kitchen—"Phooie!" I said to myself, "They've been cooking eggs!"
SNIFF SNIFF
And what eggs!
Rodgers
Wonder what kind of chickens laid them?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ceiling Unlimited*

By The Hagers

THE PLANE CLIMBED HIGHER, HIGHER STILL; THE AIR GREW RARE AND RATHER CHILL.
SAID TOM, "IF WE DON'T STOP THIS PACE, WE MIGHT SHOOT INTO OUTER SPACE."
"WE MIGHT BECOME A SATELLITE," I QUACKED, "AND RISE AND SET EACH NIGHT."
"HOW HIGH, SIR, DO YOU TAKE THIS SHIP?" "CAN'T SAY. THIS IS OUR MAIDEN TRIP!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Turning History Back

In the winter of 1786 the New York State Assembly passed an act requiring boats of more than twelve tons entering New York to clear at the customs house and pay duties, whether they came from overseas or merely from the adjoining shore of Connecticut and New Jersey. This was not an isolated incident, for Pennsylvania was collecting tariffs on goods destined to Maryland, and Virginia had levied an export tax on North Carolina tobacco going out through her harbors.

Such barriers were legal at that time, and they were growing. For there was nothing in the Articles of Confederation of the newly independent States to forbid them. But the tendency was recognized as dangerous, and it was one of the reasons why in the following year the Constitution of the United States was written and submitted for adoption. It was the reason, in particular, why that document gave regulation of commerce across State lines exclusively into the hands of the Federal Government.

Today, as has been currently brought out in hearings before the Temporary National Economic Committee, the statute books of the forty-eight States are loaded with hundreds of laws subtly or not so subtly discriminating against trade from outside their borders. Thus, although the Constitution forbids any State to lay export or import duties and charges each State to recognize the privileges of citizens of the other States, the free movement of goods between States is extensively hampered under the guise of police regulations and inspection fees.

Some of these, of course, are reasonable and bona fide. But many are apparently designed more to give supposed advantage to the local producer than to protect the consumer. It is very questionable whether they genuinely benefit the producer for any length of time, and in effect on consumers they can result only in lowered national standards of living.

One reason for the great material prosperity of the United States is the fact that is has been for generations the largest free trade area in the world. Apart from the slavery issue, the continuance of this area as a single economic unit was the great significance of the preservation of the Union by expenditure of blood and treasure in the Civil War. The fact that "self-determination of peoples" at a later date in Europe meant too many small States with narrow, unlivable boundaries has proved one of the weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles.

It may seem a small thing now that a score or more of States place discriminatory taxes on margarine—unless it be made from vegetable oils their residents produce. It may seem only an annoyance that truck drivers have to go into Kansas at ports of entry, pay special registration fees to pass through Kentucky, and decorate their vehicles with an array of lights to meet a dozen diverse State requirements. It may seem only a foible that eggs from Georgia cannot be sold as "fresh" in Florida though they may have been shipped a shorter distance than "fresh" eggs from within Florida.

But this is the stuff of which division is made. For discrimination breeds retaliation, as eighteenth century New Yorkers found when New Jersey slapped a punitive tax on a New York lighthouse that stood on Jersey soil and Connecticut merchants bound themselves in a solemn compact to sell no goods to New York for a year. Had not the founding fathers put a stop to this business there might now be customs stations and even fortifications along every State boundary and the United States might be an American Balkans.

The answer to the present situation is to establish, as they did, "a more perfect Union," and not merely to check but to turn back the tide of insidious discriminatory laws which erect State barriers where there should be complete freedom of trade.

Assurance

"See that ye be not troubled."

As nation after nation feels the intensified political and economic pressure of war, Christian citizens turn to Jesus' precepts as a source of assurance. We hear the sale of Bibles, always ahead of those of all other best sellers, is making a new record even in a country where the reading of it has been discouraged by a regime devoted to inculcation of worship of the State.

"Ye shall hear of wars, and rumors of wars," said Jesus, adding what is not merely an assurance but a command: "See that ye be not troubled." He did not say that his followers should ignore the evil conditions presented in these reports, or that they should continue in lethargic complacency when faced by them. He gave his followers not something upon which to recline but a task to do, and tools to do it with.

Christians are learning that to derive comfort from Jesus' words they must understand his works. As the founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, has pointed out in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Unless the works are comprehended which the words explain, the words are blind."

Jesus promised his disciples that those who believed should do greater works than they had seen him do: "Because I go unto my Father," he explained. Only by going unto the Father understandingly do Christians learn to perform the works they must do if they are to feel the complete assurance expressed in Jesus' words.

For many—indeed for most of us—these works begin ever so humbly, in self-control, in kindness consciously expressive of God's love, in humility alert to the inadequacy of human capability but strong in the awareness of the Father's infinite capacity.

Such works increase in power. As they do, the increasing certainty of God's ever-presence and omnipotence, and of His changeless love, precludes the troubling of our thoughts, no matter what the conditions may be.

"The Helpful Hen"

At a time when America's farm lands are still stirring drowsily following a long winter hibernation, when winter wheat manifests but faintly the activity which will culminate in July harvests, when the summer corn is as yet unplanted, an animated and decidedly vocal crop is emerging from its shell and heading toward maturity.

Baby chicks, tomorrow's income-producers on thousands of farms, now are being hatched in yet uncounted quantities. Time was when the production of poultry was considered a side issue. A flock of chickens had always been a part of the farm picture, but the husbandman raised them much as he grew a vegetable garden, with the thought of supplying his table, or, possibly, because his parents having maintained a group of hens, he was used to "seeing them around." Whatever was derived from the sale of eggs he was inclined to consider as "pin money" for the farm wife.

When economic clouds darkened the sky, when crops were scant and their prices low, the agriculturist realized, through the small but dependable trickle of welcome cash derived from the sale of poultry or eggs, that "the helpful hen" was indeed living up to her alliterative appellation.

With the incubator and brooder largely taking the place of the traditionally temperamental setting hen, and egg production attaining new highs with the development of improved strains, the old-time "chicken yard" has come to be recognized as a distinct asset in the multi-phased activities which make up today's diversified farming.

Fact or Fiction?

The young Scottish soldier who recently protested that too much fiction is being sent to the troops, and asked for books of a more solid nature, expressed a novel-prejudice that is by no means new. Carlyle said that fiction partakes of the nature of lying, and Plato, in his ideal State, demanded an early censorship of novelists. The great German historian, Ranke, began by admiring Scott's "Quentin Durward," but later declared it inferior to a good history of the same period.

Yet in the whole output of the world's literature, several works of fiction hold a place not inferior to the very highest—for example, "Hamlet" and "War and Peace." To say crudely that fact is truth, and fiction unfruth, is a distinction that cannot be satisfactorily maintained. Scott draws what is probably a more truthful portrait of Cromwell in his novel, "Woodstock," than does Clarendon in his "History of the Great Rebellion," though the facts are to be found on Clarendon's side.

It is, of course, the case that vast quantities of the most worthless drivel—some of it highly popular—has been produced under the heading of fiction. The essence of the matter perhaps is that every kind of book—whether fiction or not—is a reflection of its writer's intellect and outlook; and it is the value of these, rather than the precise literary category to which a book belongs, that determines its permanent usefulness.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Remedy for War"?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A famous General's recent reiteration of his earlier stated conviction that, had the Allies continued their warfare against Germany in 1919 until that country was completely crushed, there would be no war in Europe today, has been widely published.

Yet it must be perfectly clear to all who give the matter thought, that if the Polish Government could be brought back to life after nearly a century and a quarter of non-existence, the crushing of an opponent until he is no longer able to resist the terms imposed cannot be taken as a guarantee of settling anything. It must be equally clear that in this day, when inventive minds in all lands can possess themselves of chemical knowledge and the means of inventing new methods of warfare, the duration of any so-called peace brought about through force is likely to be less and less lasting.

I should like to recommend that some progressive group of unbiased thinkers, familiar with the events of the last quarter century, set themselves the task of determining what the present set-up in Europe would be if during that time all the present belligerents had undeviatingly followed the Golden Rule in their international dealings. The findings of such a group, if published, might prove both interesting and instructive to the public, and I am sure that they would reveal the fact that the remedy for war is here, but that men are ignoring it in international affairs.

E. N.

Oakland, Calif.

Rising Tide of Refugee Needs

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The State Department is authority for the statement that on June 30, 1939, there were 309,782 persons registered at United States Consulates awaiting their turn to enter America from Germany, enough to fill the nation's total immigration quota to the United States for eleven years under the present admission regulations.

"Ninety per cent of the persons held in concentration camps in Germany today are non-Jews," said Lord Marley in Chicago recently. Lord Marley, the former Undersecretary for War in the MacDonald Government, is now a deputy speaker of the House of Lords and chairman of the British parliamentary advisory committee of the Organization for Reconstruction and Training of Refugees. As compared with some 400,000 refugees who have left Germany and Austria, Lord Marley estimated there are 3,000,000 more potential refugees left.

The American Committee for Christian Refugees raised $82,000 in 1938 and $203,000 in 1939. There are about 4,500 persons now in the care of the American Committee. To complete the rehabilitation of these and care for those who are still to come, the committee is appealing for a minimum of $500,000 in 1940.

JAMES M. SPEARS, Chairman,
American Committee for Christian Refugees
287 Fourth Ave, New York

"Another Black Mark"

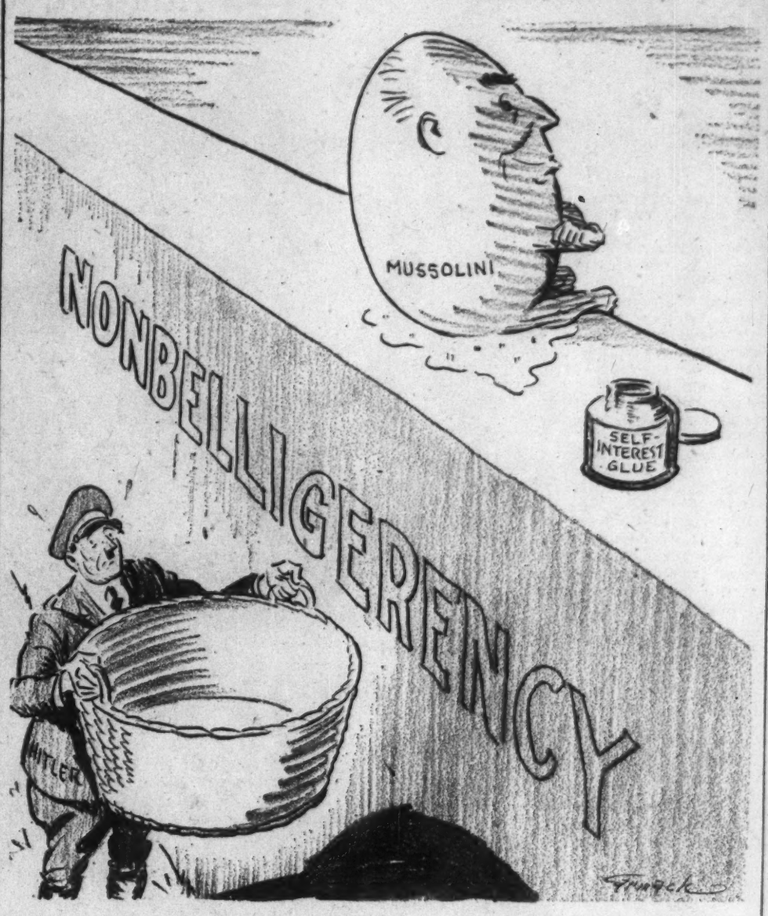
To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please accept my most sincere and grateful thanks for your editorial protest, "Another Black Mark," against the tragedy in the winter quarters of a circus where numbers of wild animals were burned alive in confinement. Let us hope that an aroused public will make practical its protest and that some legislative restriction will set a curb to the practice of confining helpless creatures and exposing them to such great dangers. It is time people took up this matter with their legislators.

M. J. B.

Dallas, Texas

"Humpty Dumpty Sat on a Wall"—and Sat and Sat



Winter Curfew

Each season of the year has its thrills and distractions. But none could surpass for excitement, in the view of a New Hampshire farm boy of a generation ago, the season of baby calves and lambs in late February or March.

Grandfather was in charge of this important phase of the operations of the farm. He was truly a Master Farmer in the deepest sense of the word. He loved farming and all its myriad activities. The soil was to him a precious heritage, to be nurtured and enriched, and handed to the next generation in better condition than when he took it. He was fond of describing the agriculture of the Old World countries, where for hundreds of year the land had been used carefully and reverently. He knew that good livestock was the backbone of successful general farming and was moderately proud of the sleek Jerseys, plump pigs, gentle Morgans, and all the lively young stock that were part of the farm.

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Grandfather called the early spring season the "time of new life." To farm-raised children it was all perfectly natural and part of nature's plan, a wholesome education. We heard how often Grandfather would get up on a cold night to go out to the sheep barn to help with the lambing. That was part of a good husbandman's recognized duty.

But to a twelve-year-old lad, the early evening round of the byre and sheep pens was a happy curfew. After supper, on the kitchen table covered with the red-checkered cloth, we children would work on our lessons; Father and Grandfather would read the daily paper and the county weekly; Mother would sit in her rocker mending clothes and answering questions about our home work.

About 8 o'clock, Grandfather would glance at the mail-order eight-day clock on the kitchen mantel and say, "Time to make the rounds. A good farmer takes a look at his stock before he goes to bed."

Bundled warmly against the brisk air, Grandfather would take the lantern and we would start for the barns. The lantern threw long shadows on the blue-white snow. It made Grandfather look like a giant, as the moving shadow strode along the well-tramped path.

We went into the cow barn first. Walking along the tie-up we saw that the cows were deeply bedded in golden, crisp oat straw. They were usually lying down, contentedly chewing their cuds. Their heads would swing toward us a little. Their large eyes looked at us as if to say, "Thanks for the good supper and the generous bedding. We're all quite comfortable." Occasionally a Jersey would moo a little.

"She's taking the trouble to say 'Thanks,'" Grandfather would say. "Lots of us don't."

* * *

In the pens where the calves were born, we would see that the mothers and babies were comfortable. When all was inspected in the cow byre, we would go to the end of the barn where the horses were kept. The Morgans always greeted us with a whinny. I would slip in beside them and give each a piece of a cookie or a tiny block of maple sugar. Then the colts and young horses had to have their bit of sweet. They were kept in a large pen. How they would crowd around and nuzzle one's pockets!

In the sheep barn there was frequently work to do. The newly-born lambs had to have immediate nourishment. And how casual the mother ewes were about their new families! They seemed to know that their master would attend to everything. It wasn't unusual to find one or two babies slightly chilled. Then one worked quickly. The little fellows were wrapped in cloths and rushed to the house, and placed in the warm oven of the kitchen stove to be warmed and revived, then taken back to their mothers. Once in a while, a mother was neglectful. That meant a baby lamb to raise on a bottle! And what fun that was—at least to us children.

If all was quiet, we would say good night to the sheep and return to the peaceful, cozy kitchen. We had made our curfew call. Soon we were in our beds, warmed with hot bricks which had been wrapped in flannel. A boy went to sleep knowing that his animal friends were safe and secure for the night.

H. S. P.

Down the Middle of the Road

Weak Links in Democracy's Chain

By Erwin D. Canham

Now is the time when the American people can give practical attention to the operation of all the stages in their most significant governmental task: the choice of a President. The problem of selecting between two candidates after they are nominated is relatively simple: it is a clear-cut matter of campaigning; the public has a chance to weigh the issues and study the men.

But right now, the Nation is engaged on what may be an equally significant task: the choice of nominees. Here the democratic machinery is far less clear-cut, and it may not be particularly democratic at all. There is no nationally established system by which the people can vote on a nominee, as they can in primaries for State office.

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Briefly the system of choosing Presidential nominees is this:

Fourteen States have Presidential primaries, where voters can actually choose the delegates who will attend the respective party conventions. But full slates of such delegates are not always presented. In New Hampshire, the first State to hold a Presidential primary this year, Democratic voters had virtually no choice but to cast their ballots for a Roosevelt ticket, while Republicans had an "uninstructed" delegation believed to be pledged to Senator Styles Bridges, the State's favorite son. In Wisconsin, the next significant primary on April 2, Senator Robert A. Taft, though a leading candidate, has no delegation entered.

Thus even in these fourteen States, the popular voting method of selecting delegates is highly imperfect. Three other States may have such primaries if the majority decides. The remaining States in the Union choose the delegates in State conventions, which are often machine-dominated and thoroughly unrepresentative. The result is that there is no clear expression of voting opinion on the nomination of Presidents.

The conventions of the two great parties are generally controlled by two factors: the broad flow of public opinion, and the manipulation of the political leaders. Sometimes popular opinion is far from articulate. Other times it is clear but sharply divided. Nearly always, therefore, the vital task of selecting a party nominee is at the mercy of personal maneuvering, often quite anti-democratic in every fundamental sense. If the system results in the choice of capable men, that is not the result of planning but of the underlying genius of democracy which sometimes shines through imperfect forms. When it results in the choice of incompetents, the country has to take the consequences.

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The three likeliest Republican nominees today are by no means utter mediocrities; each has something to be said in his favor. But probably the three would admit that there are more eminent Republicans in the country, if only the "system" could be altered to bring about their nomination. There are two very distinguished, mature, vigorous, experienced Justices on the Supreme Court: Owen J. Roberts and Harlan Fiske Stone. Is it really "dragging the Supreme Court into politics" to consider getting the best possible men for the all-important job of President?

There is Wendell L. Willkie, an outstandingly successful and level-headed utility man. He has not the political machinery necessary to get the votes of a single State delegation, or so everyone asserts, and thus his chance for the nomination is waved aside. But he is an individual of real eminence. There are in our big metropolitan areas numerous Republicans of the stamp of the late Ogden L. Mills or Dwight W. Morrow whom it would seem rather unconvincing to mention because their names are little known, but who have first-rate minds, broad experience, yet lack the machinery for getting before the voters. New England, politically a cast-off area, has several such men.

It is true that political experience is a great necessity for a President, but it is a question whether a good legal training, with experience at conciliation and self-expression, would not be about as satisfactory. It has always seemed to this observer that articulateness, tact, and common-sense were the essential ingredients of political experience anyway, plus, perhaps, imperviousness to unfair criticism.

In any event, through a hodge-podge system with public opinion not expressing itself directly on a national scale at all, the Republican and Democratic Parties are going to choose candidates in the next three or four months. Smoke-filled rooms, publicity polls, old-line State bosses, "postmasters," and a good many other extraneous factors will have a lot to do with the result.

The Wide Horizon

The Map on My Kitchen Wall

By Sydney A. Clark

The map on my kitchen wall is printed on a silk handkerchief. It shows Suomi, which name everyone now recognizes as Finland, in the center; "Skandinavia" on the left (west), Estonia southward across the Gulf of Finland, and to the right (east) a great pink area without one single name or mark upon it. Even in the summer of 1939, when I bought this handkerchief-map in Rovaniemi, the Finns who made such articles could not bear to desecrate good silk by printing upon it the name of Red Russia, their nightmare then as now.

Rovaniemi lies squarely on the Arctic Circle and is the capital of Finnish Lapland, an important center of trade and traffic for all the north of Finland. It has been often in the news during this past sad winter and each time I have read of its being bombed I have wondered if the store where I bought my silken map is now a heap of ruins, if the million-dollar inn beside the rushing River Kemi is a victim of the terror, or if the steam *sauna* house, where a muscular attendant scrubbed me like a kettle, is only a memory of northern cleanliness. The post office where I mailed my letters to the home folks is, I know, a mass of tumbled wreckage.

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The message of my map is not, on the whole, a gloomy one. If it tells of wholesale brutality, gross injustice, fair words twisted out of all meaning by the rank hypocrisy of propaganda, a cruel one-sided dictated "peace," it tells also of a national courage and a flame of faith rarely matched in history. I think back to the Finns I knew last summer and am filled with wonder that human courage can have risen to such heights. The map of Finland should, by all laws of mathematics, have been long since pinked out into the dreary hue of that unlettered space to the east, yet nine-tenths of it is still the color of Finland. One burns with pride in these people.

To be specific, I think of certain individuals whom my kitchen map recalls. There is the little postmistress in Boris Gleb, in the Petsamo district, who cashed a traveler's check for me after asking *me* to look up the exchange rate in the paper. Her office and tiny *Postisäästöpankki* (Postal Bank) have been burned to the ground along with every other structure in the village, including a brand-new tourist inn which was a marvel of enterprise, but I feel certain that this woman has been a "Lotta girl" during the brief and terrible war, giving tireless service in support of her men-folk at the front.

I think of the captain of the small steamer Otavo on Lake Ladoga, who was my host on the trip from Sortavala to the holy isle of Valamo. He had been on the Boston-Montevideo run for years and this infinitesimal fresh-water run of 25 miles was a sort of retirement job. I am certain that this veteran lake-captain (whose lake is now all Russian) has been helping his country to the maximum of his strength.

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I think of the Helsinki Government official who aided me most heartily in my Finland travels. In late January I received a Christmas card from him and a bravely restrained letter expressing the fear that "for a time tourist travel in Finland will be much curtailed," an understatement worthy of a British parliamentarian.

I think of the polished polyglot who headed the press bureau for the Finnish Olympics planned for 1940. In late February I received a New Year's card from him with this astonishing message printed on it: "With the best wishes for 1940 and our best thanks for your friendly co-operation in the preparations for the XIIth Olympic Games." Hope has never been blacked out of Finnish hearts.

Most of all my kitchen map recalls an attractive Swede-Finn family whom I visited in the town of Borgå on the Gulf of Finland. The wife and mother is a sister of a close friend in West Newton, Mass. This friend made every effort, throughout the war, to induce his relatives to take refuge in the United States, but they would not leave their hard-pressed city. While the bitter brew of an unfair peace between Russia and Finland was already steeping, the following cablegram arrived in West Newton: "Bomb-rain all round. We are safe." Blessed courage of Finland! Clean hope which no war or travesty-treaty can crush!

I have mournfully changed the map on my kitchen wall, red-inking Karelia, Viipuri, the shores of Ladoga, the peninsula of Hangoe, two parts of Lapland. These are scarlet marks of shame for the victor, banners of glory for the vanquished. For my peace of mind I like to fix my attention on the latter aspect of the map. If Finland can bear these changes with inspiring fortitude, my kitchen can bear them.

The Bookshelf

The Stage and Mr. Lewis

All is grist to the writer's mill, and Sinclair Lewis has not failed to profit from his recent experiences in the theater. Having examined and classified the realtor, the physician, the clergyman, the fascist, and other American fauna, he has now, in BETHEL MERRIDAY (New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50), arrived at the actor.

To his analysis he brings the same viewpoint and the same method that have distinguished his earlier experiments—the sharp if superficial characterization, the brittle dialogue, above all the microscopic repertorial detail. From this book you will learn all about sides, flats, and scene-stealing, much about the routine of the summer theaters, something about touring. Whether you will get a rounded picture of the theatrical profession is another question.

In writing the customary disavowal of drawing from life, Mr. Lewis has been more specific than most novelists. Anticipating complaints, he says: "I declare vigorously that the Nutmeg Players of Point Grampion, in my tale, are not drawn from the Stockbridge, Cohasset, Ogunquit, Provincetown, Clinton, or Skowhegan companies, and that the tour of a 'Romeo and Juliet' company here chronicled is not the history of my 'Angela is Twenty-two.'"

Accepting the disavowal, one must admire the imagination which has produced so much verisimilitude.

The subtitle, "A Novel of the Young Girl on the Stage," suggests the course of the story. It deals with the adventures of Bethel as a child who likes to dramatize, as a college amateur actress, as a (paying) apprentice in a summer theater, and as a member of a touring professional company.

There is a great deal that Mr. Lewis dislikes in the world of the theater, as in the other worlds he has explored. Yet he has succumbed to the glamour of the stage. He sacrifices the spoiled star, but he has a tender affection for adventuring youth. He admires idealists, good troupers, good sports.

On the whole, the novel belongs in the big line of "Main Street," "Babbitt," "Arrowsmith," "Dodsworth," "It Can't Happen Here," rather than in such lesser branches as "Mantrap," "Work of Art," or "The Prodigal Parents." In fact, like "Dodsworth," it is more likable than most of the author's books, because it has more human warmth.

L. A. S.